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Meets King

Niger president concludes visit



ENDS VISIT: The Niger president during his call on King Khalid Saturday before leaving the Kingdom at the end of his three-day visit.

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — Niger President Seyni Kountché, left Riyadh for home Saturday following a three-day visit to the Kingdom during which he performed the umra. He was seen off at the airport by Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh.

Earlier in the day, President Kountché was received by King Khalid at a meeting attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, personal adviser to the King, and Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yaman, minister of information.

Khomeini: New government illegal

Bakhtiar presents cabinet to Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Iran's new Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar Saturday presented a cabinet of 14 political unknowns to the Shah, as religious opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeini described the new government as "illegal" and called for its downfall.

After presenting his ministers, Bakhtiar told reporters that the 59-year-old monarch wanted to go abroad "shortly" for a rest.

The Shah himself told the new ministers that he had "endured for some time" the pressures of dealing with anti-government unrest which has brought the country to the brink of ruin.

In his address, broadcast later on Radio Iran, the Shah said that if he went abroad a regency council would act on his behalf "so that the constitution remains in force."

This was the first direct indication from the Shah, whose power and prestige has been shattered by the recent explosive wave of public hostility, that he might quit the country.

Some diplomats here said they expected the Shah to leave by next Tuesday, possibly for Switzerland or the United States, but a royal palace spokesman said no plans had yet been made.

Dr. Bakhtiar, a former opposition party leader who is described here as a Social Democrat, was asked by the Shah to form a government in a last ditch attempt to retain an administration which could work in tandem with the monarchy.

The new government is the fourth in five months of mounting revolutionary fervor against the Shah. The previous three had all failed to quell the demonstrations and economic disruption which have paralyzed normal life.

After presenting his cabinet, Bakhtiar said the monarch had agreed "that he must resign in conformity with the constitution and the government must rule the country."

The outstanding question among political and diplomatic circles was whether the Shah would be able to come back if he left the country, or whether the uprising against him had reached the point of no return.

The general feeling was that the hardline opposition would seek to make permanent any temporary holiday by the Shah and Empress Farah.

Wild scenes of jubilation greeted the return to the newstands of Tehran's two leading newspapers, which went on strike two months ago in protest against the imposition of military rule.

One of Bakhtiar's first acts on being named premier was to announce the end of press censorship. Within hours of Bakhtiar's appearance at the royal palace the afternoon newspapers "Ettela'at" and "Kayhan" were rolling off the presses.

Cries of "death to the Shah" were heard as people scrambled to obtain copies and drivers sounded their car horns in solidarity with the celebrating crowds. Vendors began by charging the normal cover price.

(Continued on back page)

Sihanouk arrives in Peking as Vietnamese press attack

PEKING, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Peking Saturday night, following a heavy upsurge in the fighting between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The prince, who was received by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, flew in from Phnom Penh on a Chinese airliner.

The New China News Agency, describing Sihanouk's arrival said:

"He is leading a senior government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) and will attend a session of the United Nations Security Council to present charges against Vietnam for its invasion of Democratic Kampuchea."

An informed source said the former Cambodian leader was expected to leave for New York Sunday.

Meanwhile, a senior American State Department official said Saturday that Vietnamese and rebel troops apparently control much of northeastern Cambodia, but it is unclear whether they plan to advance on Phnom Penh.

Robert Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state, was giving news conference in Bangkok at the end of a three-day meeting of United States ambassadors in the region.

He said the U.S. was convinced the forces included Cambodian troops included Vietnamese soldiers and that it wanted to see a withdrawal from territory they already held.

The embattled Chinese-backed government in Phnom Penh, facing a multi-pronged attack deep into the country, reported Saturday that fighting raged on all fronts, including the northeastern sector touching Vietnam and Hanoi's ally, Laos.

Details of the fighting in the offensive by pro-Vietnamese forces launched on Dec. 25, are scarce.

Abu Iyad: Palestinian state would halt attacks on Israel

PARIS, Jan. 6 (R) — Abu Iyad, deputy head of Fatah, the largest Palestinian commando organization, was quoted by a French newspaper Saturday as saying that a Palestinian "mini-state" would halt all hostile acts against Israel.

The commando leader, who was one of Fatah's founders and is one of the closest allies to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, spoke of a state to be created in the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip, both now occupied by Israel.

"... There will be no Palestinian subversive activities (against Israel) from the day we have a state..." Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) was quoted as saying.

His statement, published by the newspaper "Le Monde", was from the conclusion by Abu Iyad of a book he wrote together with French author-journalist Eric Rouleau which is due to be published here soon. The book's French title is "Palestinian Sans Patrie" (Palestinian Without a Country).

The reference to a mini-state and particularly the pledge to cease attacks against Israel could lead to heated controversy in Palestinian nationalist ranks.

The PLO's official goal, laid out in the movement's charter, is the creation through armed struggle of a state over the whole of Palestine including present-day Israel.

A statement last month by the PLO representative in France saying the movement would cease hostile acts against Israel and recognize the Jewish state de facto in exchange for a "mini-state" led to sharp reaction in Beirut.

The PLO's foreign affairs spokesman accused information media of distorting the attitude of some commando leaders and one commando group asked that the Paris delegate be put on trial.

In his statement, Abu Iyad was quoted as saying: "The day when we will succeed in creating a state in the liberated territories of the West Bank and Gaza, we will start by issuing personal documents. 'Will we be a threat to Israel? Isn't it paradoxical that the area's main military power (Israel), which holds at bay 20 Arab states, can claim that its possible, future tiny neighbor will be a threat to it?'"

"For my part, I say there will be no Palestinian subversive activities from the day when we will have a state to direct and preserve," he was quoted as saying.

"Extremism will disappear from our ranks, even from those of the rejection front. George Habash (head of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) for example will not renounce his ideas but his opposition will be respectful of the institutions and laws which the Palestinians will create for themselves," Abu Iyad was quoted as saying.

"Habash will no longer use violence to make his opinions prevail," he added.

Sadat said ready to sign peace treaty 'right now'

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat was quoted as saying Saturday that the unstable situation in Iran left him no urgency to signing a peace treaty with Israel and he was ready to sign "right now."

The Egyptian leader made his remarks to a seven-member delegation of U.S. congressmen who met with him for more than one hour in the Upper Egyptian city of Aswan.

Republican Representative Donald Mitchell, who said he took notes of the meeting, quoted Sadat as saying, "I'm ready to sign at this moment, right now. What is happening in Turkey and Iran make it vital we act now."

Sadat told the congressmen during the closed-door meeting that he believed talks would be resumed soon and that "it was only a matter of time" before a peace treaty would be signed but he gave no indication of when renewed negotiations might get under way.

Representative Laurence McDonald said in an interview after the delegation returned to Cairo.

Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali, meanwhile, told a news conference "the creation of a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip following a period of self-rule is in line with the spirit of the Camp David peace framework accord."

Israel is dead set against such a state along its borders claiming it would pose a serious security threat and would become a Soviet base.

Ghali said once Egypt and Israel conclude a treaty, they and the Palestinians would hold negotiations in two stages, the first to establish an autonomous Palestinian authority and the second to determine "the definite and final status" of this entity and its relations with Jordan and Israel.

"In the spirit of Camp David, this will be a Palestinian entity," he said.

"Sooner or later this entity, this homeland will become a state," Ghali said. "There is nothing in Camp David against a Palestinian state."

Egypt and Israel this week declared readiness to resume treaty negotiations deadlocked since mid-November over four controversial issues. The United States, a full partner in the talks, has backed the Egyptian position on all of them.

Ghali's news conference statements in effect divided the points at issue into two non-negotiable and two negotiable ones.

He said a link between the treaty and Palestinian autonomy, taking the form of a target date for its inception, "is a must as far as future negotiations are concerned."

Israel is agreeable to autonomy negotiations to start one month after a treaty is signed but is against a target date.

Ghali also said Egyptian defense obligations to other Arab countries "must prevail over any other obligations."

Israel maintains that Article 6 of the draft treaty gives Egyptian commitments to Israel priority over other obligations.

Ghali said Egypt is ready to negotiate further on its demands, also rejected by Israel, that the exchange of ambassadors be conditional on establishment of Palestinian autonomy and that military security measures in Sinai be reviewed five years after a treaty is concluded.

An Egyptian cabinet statement issued Wednesday, while reaffirming insistence on the Palestinian autonomy target date and Arab commitment priority, made no mention of the ambassadorial exchange and Sinai security.

Asked whether this omission meant a shift in the Egyptian stand, Ghali replied, "this will be certainly a subject of our (Continued on back page)

In Lebanon

Sarkis again rejects settling Palestinians

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis stressed Saturday that Lebanon would never agree to a resettlement of Palestinians in the country, and said he was convinced 1979 would bring an end to the crisis in Lebanon.

"I am convinced that this new year is going to end the Lebanese crisis and witness the building of a new Lebanon," the president told the Beirut diplomatic corps in his annual new year's address.

However, he indirectly attacked the Camp David accords on the grounds that they would lead to permanent settlement in Lebanon of the country's Palestinian population.

"Neither the Lebanese nor the Palestinians have ever agreed or can agree to settlement plans because this would result in the death of their cause," Sarkis said.

"It should be noted that all solutions put forward for the Middle East problem have had a common denominator: the settlement of the Palestinians in their present countries of residence, even if the word settlement is omitted so as not to create tension," he said.

"Peace cannot be achieved in one country by creating a war in another," the president added.

Referring to the troubled situation in South Lebanon, Sarkis called for reinforcing United Nations troops deployed in the region and said "until should use 'effective means to impose its authority and carry out its mission.'"

Sarkis called for the reconstruction of Lebanon, after almost four years of armed clashes resulting in heavy material and human losses, on "bases of frankness, equality, fraternity, tolerance and open-mindedness."

He said he was confident that "the assistance furnished by our Arab brothers, especially Syria, at this time constitutes an essential element which helps us realize our objective."

Syria forms the bulk of the 30,000-man Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon.

The Lebanese head of state affirmed that the government was seriously working for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Beirut conference of Arab foreign ministers last October.

He hoped the authorities would be able to overcome "the big difficulties facing the execution" of these resolutions in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

The resolutions called, among other things, for the collection of arms from the various militias and re-establishment of peace and security throughout the country.

Yemeni border clash 'to halt immigration'

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 — The attack Friday morning by South Yemeni forces on Al Baida province of neighboring North Yemen was "aimed at halting the increasing immigration from the South to the North," a North Yemeni official told Arab News Saturday.

He was referring to a report published Saturday by "Aash Sharq Al Awsat" which said that a South Yemeni armor supported by fighter planes, attacked the province on the common border.

The official did not say whether there has been casualties or damage in the attack.

Signs of continued tension between the two neighbors came in announcement on Saturday radio Saturday. It said North Yemeni forces cracked down on a ring of saboteurs, allegedly trained in South Yemen.

It added that seven southerners were arrested in the crackdown.

According to the state-run radio, the group was trained to blow up roads and bridges and poison the public water supply.

Border disputes between the two states date back to South Yemen's independence from Britain in 1967. Although the peoples of the two Yemens consider themselves one political entity and differences and border fighting have so far frustrated all unity attempts.

(Continued on back page)

Egypt to attend League meet

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (UPI) — Egypt officially informed the Arab League Saturday it will attend the forthcoming league council session next March in the Somali capital Mogadishu, the Middle East News Agency (MEENA) said.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad said that Morocco, Yemen, and Oman expressed their approval of the Somali request to host the next regular bi-annual council meeting likely to be held in the last week of March, MEENA said.

The league's headquarters are located in Cairo, but Egypt has severed diplomatic relations with five Arab states that have condemned President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977.

These five states — Syria, Iraq, South Yemen, Libya and Algeria have refused to attend Arab League council sessions held in Cairo.

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New chief says

Arms venture will go on even if treaty is signed

JEDDAH, Jan. 6—The Cairo-based Arab armaments venture, the Arab Organization for Industrialization, will not be dissolved if a peace treaty is signed with Israel, the organization's new board chairman Sheikh Faisal ibn Sultan Al-Qassimi said here.

In an interview with the Jeddah weekly "Iqraa," his first since the removal of Dr. Ashraf Marwan of Egypt in November, Qassimi asked: "Does peace with Israel mean that the armies of the four members will be abolished?"

The former chief of staff of the Abu Dhabi defense force said the organization "will continue" and any resolution by its board will be referred to its four member states. The AOI was formed in 1975 by the government of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United



Faisal Al-Qassimi

Arab Emirates and Egypt to set up an Arab arms industry to relieve Arab dependence on foreign suppliers. But it is hoped that other Arab countries will eventually join the organization. The organization's statute permits

any Arab League member to join with the consent of the founder members. Sheikh Qassimi said.

Contracts have been signed with British firms to manufacture Westland Lynx helicopters, Rolls Royce engines and British Aerospace Swingfire antitank missiles at plants in Egypt, Qassimi said.

The first of several hundred American Motors jeeps rolled off the final assembly line in Egypt "a few days ago", Qassimi said.

Qassimi, who is a graduate of the British Military Academy at Sandhurst, said a number of contracts have been signed with the French defense and aerospace industries.

"A decision will be taken on them by the organization's board", Qassimi said—presumably the go-ahead for co-production of the Alpha Jet trainer and of military electronic systems at the Thomson CSF-AOI joint venture to be set up at Kharij south of Riyadh.

Referring to recent reports from the United States that the AOI was favoring French companies over the U.S. industry because Washington is reportedly against U.S. involvement, Qassimi said: "The organization does not specify in its general policy any particular government with which to cooperate. The AOI's door is open for the best contractor in every field."

Qassimi said that the Gulf was "secure as long as its nations cooperate." The turmoil in Iran "has far-reaching effects on the region and developments should be reviewed to prevent it happening here."

"Politics without power is helpless, and power without politics is more helpless. With both, our goal can be achieved," he said.



MINISTERS: Industry Minister Dr. Ghazi Alqosaibi with Taiwan Economic Affairs Minister Chang Kwang-shih after the signing of the fertilizer accord.

To protect industries

Khaled approves import duties hike

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — King Khaled has approved a resolution of the Council of Ministers to raise customs duties on imported biscuits, tents and mineral waters from three to 10 per cent.

The Council of Ministers adopted the resolution on a recommendation of Sheikh Muhammad Aha Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy

and Dr. Ghazi Alqosaibi, minister of industry and electricity. The ministers explained that local products had faced tough competition since 1974 because of low duty on imported goods. The ministers had determined that the local products were of good quality.

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Local briefs

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — Deputy Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephones Dr. Ibrahim Ahmad Ubaid left for Kuwait to attend a conference of Gulf PTT officials opening there Saturday. The conference will draw up Gulf requests for frequencies to submit to the World Wireless Administration Conference to be held in Geneva next September.

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman will open the first Islamic Geographical Conference here on Jan. 20. The one-week se-

minar will be held by the Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University at King Faisal Conference Hall.

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — The second Arab Conference on Food Science and Technology will be held here on March 31, it was announced Saturday. The four-day conference is being organized by the Egyptian Association of Food Sciences and Technology in collaboration with Riyadh University's College of Agriculture and the Saudi Biological Association.

Interim accord

SABIC, China okay Jubail fertilizer plant

By a Staff Reporter
JEDDAH, Jan. 6—The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and the Taiwan Fertilizer Company Saturday entered into an interim agreement for the joint construction and operation of a 500,000-ton a day urea fertilizer plant at Jubail, SABIC announced.

The agreement was signed in Riyadh by Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Alqosaibi and Chang Kwang-shih, the minister of economic affairs of the Republic of China. The agreement covers a detailed feasibility study and preliminary engineering work.

Also present at the signing were SABIC Vice-chairman Abdul Aziz Al-Zamel and T. H. Huang, president of Taiwan Fertilizer of which the Chinese government holds a majority stake.

Taiwan Fertilizer will also be responsible for initial operation of the plant on completion in 1982 and will guarantee to take 60 per cent of the plant's production, a con-

siderable part of which will be for domestic Taiwanese consumption.

SABIC was established two years ago by the government with an initial capital of \$3 billion to be responsible for the establishment of industrial projects. SABIC has entered into a U.S. number of interim agreements with Japanese and German firms for the establishment of ethylene-based complexes, methanol production units and a steel plant in the industrial complexes at Jubail, and Yanbu.

Later Saturday, Chang held separate meetings with Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer and Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aha Al-Khail. Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Mansour Al-Lurki was present at the Finance Ministry meeting.

It was also announced Saturday that Dr. Alqosaibi will visit the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO) plant in Dammam Wednesday.

His visit will mark SAFCO's record production of 260,033 metric tons in 1978 10,033 tons over its target of 250,000 metric tons. SAFCO was due to hold a board meeting Saturday. New power plants

SPA adds: The General Electricity Organization is studying central power projects for Hail, Jowf, Tihama Al-Baha, Tihama Asir and other areas. Mahmoud Tayba, governor of the organization said Sunday.

He said the Ministry of Industry and Electricity was extremely keen to provide power even to isolated areas in the shortest possible time.

The power project at Baha, Tayba said is three months behind schedule, but partial electrification of the area will be possible in six months.

Minister lets contracts for Asir, Belqarn dams

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-

Sheikh Saturday awarded a SR17 million contract for the Fama Dam in Belqarn to a national firm.

The 150-meter long and 15-meter high concrete dam will have storage capacity of 400,000 cubic meters and will be completed in 12 months.

The minister also let a SR17 million contract for a dam at Sarah Ubaida project in Asir area, also to a national firm. The dam will be 170 meters long and 22 meters tall and will have a 1.5-million cubic meter storage capacity.

In Al-Ahsa Saturday, the administration of the major irrigation and drainage project there commissioned a foreign firm to conduct a feasibility study using drainage water to increase the cultivable area.

The project will enable farmers to harvest more than one crop each year.

Land for such infrastructure as bridges, pumps and irrigation canals has already been secured.

Dhahran freight project readied

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — The first stage of a SR105 million air cargo facility at Dhahran Airport has gone into operation with the completion of 120-meter side runway. Civil Aviation Director Sheikh Abdullah Mehdi said Saturday.

The project, which was completed in 18 months, includes a 9,600 square meter apron which can take nine Boeing 747 cargo aircraft at one time, 110,000 square meters of warehousing and 24,000 square meters of offices and parking for 100.

The air cargo area also comprises customs buildings and two power generators of 700 kilowatts each.



PORTS AUTHORITY

Sale of two vessels "SOPHIA" and "MONTE CHRISTO"

The Ports Authority (King Abdul Aziz Port) intends to sell the two vessels "SOPHIA" and "MONTE CHRISTO" (in their existing condition).

Both vessels are in Dammam Port anchorage where they can be surveyed by the bidders before submission of their tenders.

Tenders shall comply with the following conditions:-

- 1) Tenders shall be forwarded in a sealed envelope addressed to King Abdul Aziz Port Authority, Committee of Purchases and Tenders, P.O. Box 2520, Dammam, Saudi Arabia.
- 2) All bidders must forward their quotations for each vessel separately. The Ports Authority retains the rights to sell only one or two vessels or reject the tender or part thereof without specifying any reason.
- 3) Forwarding of a bank guarantee or a certified cheque in the amount of 1% of the tender value.
- 4) Tenders submitted in sealed envelopes must reach our office on or before the end of the working day of the 29/3/1399 HJRA corresponding to 26/2/1979. Tenders will be opened at 1 p.m. on the following day.
- 5) Payment shall be made either by cash or certified cheque by the successful bidder.
- 6) The successful bidder shall receive the vessel/vessels and remove it/them from Saudi Arabian territorial waters within a maximum period of two months from the time his bid is accepted. If he fails to do so within this period the vessel will be auctioned on his behalf.

Demurrage will be charged in the amount of 2% (two per cent) of the tender value for each week or part thereof not exceeding two months from date of acceptance of bid.

In the event of the vessel/vessels being sold as described above the successful bidder will receive the selling price, less demurrage. However, the final payment shall not exceed the original bid price.

The successful bidder shall bear all Customs duties and any other charges which may arise as a result of his purchase and removal of the vessel/vessels from Saudi Arabian waters.

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that keeps meats fresh for up to a week without freezing. A butter keeper that keeps butter spreadable. Special places for cheese and eggs. And a roomy freezer for long-term food storage. The only way to get fresher foods would be to grow my own.

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Bhutto foes allege torture routine

Gur blasts reveals ho

UNRWA staff warns of strike next month

The agency depends on voluntary contributions and nearly all staff are Palestinians.

Bhutto's wife Nusrat had a cake modeled on the death cell of Rawalpindi's Central Prison where he is held. At a

The PPP called on the government to follow "an effective realistic and rational foreign policy." Although the present administration has introduced no major foreign policy changes since Bhutto's 1977 ouster, the PPP said any far ranging decisions should be left until after elections.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

PLO lights 15th flame at ceremony in Beirut

Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat opened the festival, at the sports stadium on the outskirts of Beirut, lighting the Revolution's "15th flame" and the

Flanked on both sides by his top aides, Arafat waved to throngs of Palestinian refugees who shouted "revolution unto victory ... the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people everywhere."

DACCA, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Bangladesh government decided Friday night to release all political prisoners in the country. More than 10,000 political prisoners were released by December last year.

Gur blasts Begin government; reveals hopes for premiership

Negotiations for another interim settlement would have



during a violent protest Tuesday at the Beverly Hills estate

Iran protestors in U.S. defy deportation threat

Two Iranian students were still in the county jail in Los Angeles following their arrest during a violent protest Tuesday at the Beverly Hills estate

been able to deport any member of our organization."

Interns unravel middle-class mummy

Leg bones went into one clear plastic bag, arm bones

Only a single blue bead was found buried with the man and Peck speculated it was dropped into the wrappings accidentally. "This is not a very wealthy type of burial."

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Abstract

Importance unclear

Remove Mao's body, poster urges

PEKING, Jan. 6 (R) — A wall poster has gone up in Peking demanding that the body of Chairman Mao Tse-tung be removed from its mausoleum in the center of the city and setting out a list of sweeping demands ranging from detente with the Soviet Union to abolition of the secret police.

The 19-point document went up on "Democracy

Wall". It was put up by seven people describing themselves as the Chinese Human Rights League.

It said: "Citizens demand the thorough eradication of deification and idolatry. They demand that the crystal casket be removed and that it (the mausoleum) be turned into a memorial hall and that a memorial hall be built for the

late Premier Chou En-lai...." Monday will be the third anniversary of Chou's death and already hundreds of Chinese were gathering in Tiananmen Square Saturday to observe — three days in advance — the third anniversary of the death of Chou.

There are indications that Monday, the anniversary date, a large number of people will

file into the historic square to pay their respects to the man who more than anyone else epitomizes the new liberalism and spirit of progress in Chinese society.

The most recent wall poster, on Mao, was regarded by some as one of the most important to appear in the current free speech campaign as it seemed to have been carefully thought out and dealt with a number of subjects believed to be troubling many Chinese. In addition, the poster was in the form of a series of photocopied sheets. Such machines are rare in China.

However, the Associated Press reported that the wall poster is proving hard to evaluate in Peking. It drew only modest attention, AP said, and to say that it represented a groundswell would be an exaggeration. Monday's Chou memorial observance could produce new clues to its importance, which AP termed questionable at the moment.

Other observers found the poster unusual in a Chinese context. There were laudatory references to the Soviet Union and demands for details of military spending and troop strength, as well as the cost of supporting armed liberation struggles in other countries.

A foreword to the poster described the 19 points as a manifesto adopted when the League established itself on Jan. 1.

The first point was the group's main demand — that there should be freedom of speech and thought along with the release of all people detained for the practice.

The poster also said that the Communist Party had revised its thinking on President Tito and Yugoslavia's form of communism. Until the revision, the thinking had made China "undergo all the tragedy and comedy for 10 full years (beginning with the Cultural Revolution)."

The same theory had been used to brand veteran communists "capitalist roaders" and to accuse the Soviet Union of revisionism, a Chinese accusation that Moscow has tampered with Marxist beliefs.



WALLPOSTER MANIA: The new poster demanding the removal of Mao's body from his mausoleum also reiterated what this recent document urged: closer ties with the American people.

'Pravda' article claims U.S., not Soviets, blocking SALT 2

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" charged the United States Saturday with "suddenly toughening its position" at the last round of SALT 2 talks in Geneva.

The "Pravda" article, headlined "Truth must be restored," also denounced several U.S. reports that the Soviet Union had held up the talks as "a deliberate distorted picture."

I was the first time since the late December negotiations on a new U.S.-Soviet strategic

arms limitation agreement that the Soviet Union has attempted to point an accusing finger at Washington.

"Pravda" specifically cited a "New York Times" report which, the Soviet newspaper said, reported that the Soviet side "suddenly toughened its position" at the very end of the talks, put forth new proposals at the last moment and raised "some old questions" believed long resolved.

"Of course, one could just ignore these exercises by the paper, but the matters involv-

ed are too serious," "Pravda" declared.

"Therefore, the truth must be restored. And the truth of the matter is that the picture painted by the 'New York Times' would correspond to reality only provided the places of the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. in this diagram were reversed."

The Soviet newspaper also criticized what it said were "New York Times" allegations that the Russians are seeking a pretext for "delaying the conclusion of an agreement and are resorting to bargaining for achieving unilateral concessions from the U.S.A."



REFUGEES: Food and medical supplies are transferred recently to refugees on board the freighter Hai Hong off Malaysia. Meanwhile, refugees on the Huey Fong off Hong Kong are growing increasingly upset about their fate.

Refugees beg world for asylum

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — About 2,700 Vietnamese refugees facing a third week cramped on the freighter Huey Fong off Hong Kong, said Saturday they would sail to any free country willing to take them.

Hong Kong refuses to let them land on grounds that the British colony is not the ship's first port of call.

A spokesman, Chu Hing-46, told Reuters "We are prepared to go to any free country if it will let us land."

In the meantime, a United Nations official Saturday warned the 2,700 refugees they could remain stranded outside Hong Kong Harbor for "months or years" if they refuse to move elsewhere.

At least 50 killed

Naga guerrilla raids empty Assam villages

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (R) — Thousands of people fled their homes in the far eastern Indian state of Assam Saturday after the killing of at least 50 people Friday in guerrilla attacks by separatist Naga tribesmen.

The Nagas, armed with guns, axes and spears, raided five villages and left 70 people injured, officials said in the Assam capital of Gauhati Saturday.

They said more than 6,000 villagers had already fled the

area and taken shelter in camps in nearby towns. More people were streaming in, fearing further Naga attacks.

The lightning raid on the villages was the first major incident in the area since a section of the Naga rebels signed a peace accord with the Indian government in 1975, pledging allegiance to the Indian constitution.

A small but determined group of rebels had rejected the accord which followed more than 25 years of fighting

in the jungle hills of Nagaland, which borders Burma.

The latest violence is believed to stem from a move to settle a territorial dispute between Assam and Nagaland state on the basis of an official recommendation which the Nagas contend will deprive them of vast areas of cultivable land.

Authorities have alerted people living in the border area to the possibility of further rebel strikes following Friday's raid.

R. S. Paramasivan, chief secretary to the Assam state government, said the situation in the jungle villages attacked was quiet, but tensions had recovered so far and the search was on for more in the area where the rebels burnt down many houses.

The United News of India reported Saturday that police combing the jungles for rebels, had arrested 16 people in connection with the killing. It gave no further details and no official confirmation was available.

Meanwhile, police and paramilitary border security force units also searched the dense forest area of the Shillong District to flush out more insurgents, the government-run All-India Radio reported.

Troops of the Assam Rifles, an Indian army regiment, were put on alert for possible action against the hostile tribesmen, it added.

Witch doctor's poison recipe sent CIA on crocodile search

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI) — The CIA once considered capturing an African crocodile and, with the help of a witch doctor's secret recipe, cooking the animal's gall bladder into a special poison, newly released documents have revealed.

The hitherto secret documents did not indicate whether the unusual project actually came off.

"Crocodile Gall Bladder" was part of a massive, 23-year-long CIA project terminated in 1973 that included mind, behavior control and brainwashing experiments and a search for exotic poisons.

The latest 363 pages to be released some heavily censored and some names deleted — covered various activities between 1951 and 1962.

A Feb. 7, 1962, memo from an unidentified CIA officer to

the head of an unidentified division said:

"We have approached the problem of picking up a Tanganyika (now Tanzania) crocodile's gall bladder from two points of view. The first is to have one of our (blank) buddies in Tanganyika find, capture and eviscerate a native crocodile on the spot and then try to ship its gall bladder and/or other poisonous viscera to the United States...The second alternative would be to acquire a crocodile...through a licensed collector and ship the live animal to the United States."

The memo writer expressed confidence that two contacts then in Tanzania "can provide us with the details concerning methods and techniques employed by the witch doctor in preparing the poison."

The contacts, he said, also might collect "more data concerning other natural poisons derived from other reptiles and/or vital organs."

There were customs problems, the memo warned, in shipping either a live crocodile or its vital organs.

The action Friday follows concerns expressed that projects abroad either wholly or partially funded by the United States fail to comply with U.S. environmental laws.

Some pesticides such as DDT, for example, are banned in this country but sold abroad. The new policy established by Carter would require an agency to detail the environmental consequences of the action.

In the case of DDT, it would have to outline the possible harm to fish and wildlife. In other cases, the agency would have to point out the possible health threats to human beings.

The order applies only to major federal actions. U.S. government takes aim on whale-watchers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The U.S. government has established a new crime — whale harassment. Violators face a \$10,000 fine.

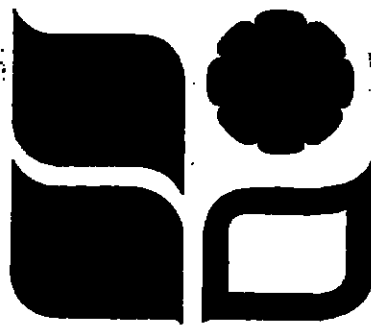
The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which has jurisdiction over marine mammals, said the law is necessary to protect whales from the rapidly growing number of persons who engage in the latest ecological craze — "whale watching," a levitation form of bird watching which can disrupt mating rites.

Roaring across the ocean in high-speed rubber rafts, enthusiastic whale watchers often pull up closely along side nursing whales, forcing them to break off their activities NOAA scientist William Aron said.

Other whale-watchers have been known to drive small rubber dinghies on the whale's back, with the outboard motor's whirling propeller chipping out chunks of flesh from the whale, and separating cows from calves, he added.

Most affected are humpback whales which winter in the Hawaiian Islands and gray whales along the U.S. Pacific coast.

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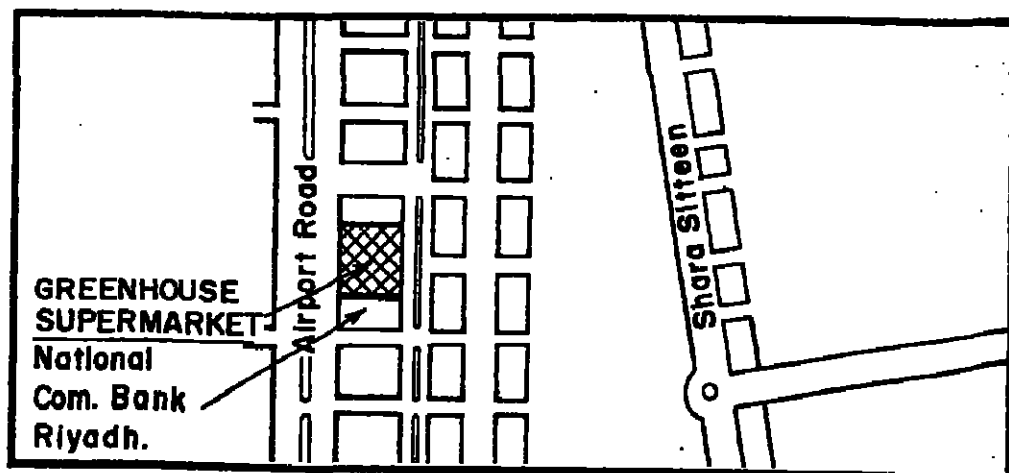
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Anglo-American plan shelved

West postponing Rhodesia peace effort

SAINT-FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe, Jan. 6 (AP) — President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan have abandoned efforts to organize early all-party talks on Rhodesia. Aides who reported this Friday said the two plan to ponder new moves in their long and so far fruitless search for a political settlement. They were to have a special strategy session after the end of the four-power summit talks here Saturday.

One course of action under study, according to informants who declined to be identified, is for Carter more actively to enlist South African help in the quest for a conference. But for South African supplies of oil and arms to its northern neighbor, the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith would find it hard to survive.

The Carter-Callaghan decision temporarily to defer their



President Carter

bid for a London meeting of the contenders followed the abortive mission of U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low and British Labor Party Chairman Cledwyn Hughes. As Callaghan's personal en-

voy, Hughes, with Low's support, conferred with Smith's government and with the black leaders of the Patriotic Front. Guerrilla's, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Hughes' advice to Callaghan was that there is no chance for the foreseeable future to get the parties around a table. Nkomo and Mugabe refused to attend and promised to take over Rhodesia by force following announcement of the South government's constitutional proposals November 30.

Information reaching Washington and London from southern Africa, meanwhile, suggests the war, now in its seventh year, is escalating almost weekly. More than 11,000 guerrillas theoreticians loyal to Nkomo and Mugabe are said to be operating within Rhodesia from sanctuaries in Mozambique and Zambia.

Large tracts of the country's



Premier Callaghan

Tribal Trust Lands are under guerrilla control, these accounts claim.

Both Carter and Callaghan have been encouraged, aides said, by recent signs of South Africa's readiness to cooperate

rate with the West over the future of Namibia, where elections supervised by the United Nations are expected by the spring.

The president has been in correspondence with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha, making clear future relations with the Western powers depend on the degree to which he can help in resolving Rhodesia's future.

It was after U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance late last year handed Botha a personal note from Carter that a South African readiness to cooperate became evident.

Botha's government has been put on notice that it will be hard for the major Western powers to resist calls for oil and other sanctions in the Security Council unless South Africa modifies its stance on Rhodesia and Namibia.



FUNERAL: The widow of Gen. Ortiz, military governor of Madrid, weeps at his funeral Thursday. He was assassinated by Basque terrorists Wednesday. Saturday King Juan Carlos appealed for calm among Spain's military, restive in the face of what they see as government softness on terrorism.

King assails army restiveness after 2 latest Basque murders

MADRID, Jan. 6 (UPI) — King Juan Carlos appealed to Spain's increasingly restive military forces Saturday to remain loyal to the leaders of the new democracy in the face of escalating Basque terrorism.

The king spoke only hours after Basque terrorists shot to death a young Civil Guard and his fiancée—the fourth and fifth assassinations in the first six days of the New Year.

Four of the victims have been police or military, including the military governor of Madrid province. Angry officers shouted "traitor" at Premier Adolfo Suarez and Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado during the funeral of the assassinated governor Thursday.

The king called it a "shameful" spectacle of indiscipline.

"Faith in the leadership is one of the fundamental bases of discipline, indispensable for military life," he told leaders of the armed services, nation-

al police and para-military Civil Guard at their annual reception in Madrid's Royal Palace.

He understood "the pain, grief and indignation" felt by the companions and families of terrorist victims and respected their sentiments even if he did not always share them.

But as their commander in chief, he called on them to put service to their country first, "placing all your faith in your superiors and in Spain."

The latest terrorist victims were identified as Civil Guard Antonio Ramirez Tenia, 24, and Hortensia Gonzalez, 28.

Ramirez Tenia had stopped his car at an intersection near a discotheque they had left early Saturday when the gunmen appeared. One fired at Ramirez Tenia through the left window and the other at his fiancée through the windshield.

Authorities said Ramirez Tenia was hit eight times and his fiancée 10 times and died immediately. The Civil Guard command at San Sebastian said 15 nine mm parabolium shells and one from a revolver were recovered at the scene.

Israel supplied Rhodesian helicopters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (R) — Eleven American-designed helicopters which turned up mysteriously in Rhodesia a few months ago were sold originally by Israel for use in Indonesia, American officials say.

They said Friday investigations had revealed that the sale was approved by the U.S. Commerce Department on the understanding that the helicopters were to be used in logging operations by a private firm.

Now, officials said, there was some question whether the Indonesian firm exists and whether it ordered the helicopters.

The helicopters are Bell 205's, a commercial version of the UH-1 Huey, the craft used to ferry American troops during the Vietnam War. They could be a significant aid to Rhodesia in its counter-insurgency operations.

The transfer violates United Nations sanctions against trade with Rhodesia as well as an American law covering transfers of American arms to third countries. But officials believe that Israel did not violate the law.

Rescuers crush avalanche victim

INNSBRUCK, Jan. 6 (R) — A West German skier survived an avalanche but died from rescuers' attempts to revive her, coroners have ruled.

Rosemarie Klimmer, 35, was dug out by ski patrolmen 45 minutes after being buried in snow. Their resuscitation attempts crushed her ribs, lungs and heart and she died of these injuries in an Innsbruck Clinic, the coroners said.

late any laws in the sale.

The officials stressed that the licence had been granted by the United States on the basis of what appeared to be a legitimate sale proposal.

The helicopters were first spotted on a military airfield near the civilian airport at Salisbury in late October. But they apparently have not been flown, possibly because of a lack of trained pilots, officials said.

Last August, the helicopters were loaded on a ship in Haifa, but never reached their stated destination of Singapore, and officials said it was not known whether they were unloaded at an intermediate port.

With South Africa

Waldheim's special representative for Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, will hold the pre-independence talks mainly with South Africa's administrator-general in the territory. Judge Marthinus Steyn.

U.N. Spokesman Francois Giuliani said Friday that Ahtisaari planned to leave New York next Wednesday for Windhoek and go later to Pretoria.

Besides Steyn, he is expected to confer with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha and Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, who are in Cape Town for a parliamentary session.

The talks are to work out arrangements for U.N. supervision of the election of an assembly to draft a constitution for an independent Namibia.

In recent correspondence, Waldheim agreed with Foreign Minister Botha that the election should take place by next Sept. 30. The foreign minister stipulated that the arrangements should be agreed by the end of January. Waldheim stipulated that a U.N. military and civilian team for the election supervision should begin deployment in February.

U.N. talks to free Namibia draw close

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 5 (AP) — The United Nations is about to enter into talks with South Africa aimed at bringing Namibia to independence late this year after almost a century of colonial rule.

South Africa was given a League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa in 1920, but in 1966 the U.N. General Assembly, after years of fruitless efforts to have South Africa make it a U.N. trust territory, declared the mandate terminated.

After holding its own election in Namibia Dec. 4-8, South Africa agreed to a later pre-independence election there under U.N. supervision in line with a plan the Security Council approved Sept. 29.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had drawn up the plan on the basis of a proposal worked out with South Africa and the rebel South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) by the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany.

MANAGUA, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Left-wing guerrillas opposed to President Anastasio Somoza have attacked banks and shops in the Nicaraguan capital as clashes were reported with National Guardsmen in other parts of the country and his opponents appealed to Organization of American States to help end the fighting.

In Masaya, some 26 kilometers from here, one guerrilla was killed and two soldiers wounded in fighting between rebels and government forces, according to informed sources.

No other details were available.

One person was killed in raids by guerrillas in the capital. A hostage seized in an attack on a packing plant was later killed by rebels.

Informed sources said the attacks on banks, shops and other establishments in Managua have forced the National Guard to double its patrols.

The National Guard have also been fighting a contingent of Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas with aircraft and ground troops in a mountain range just south of the Honduran border since New Year's Day.

Friday night the Broad Opposition Front issued a communique calling on "democratic nations of the world and especially on the Organization of American States to take immediate measures and prevent the continuation of the genocide."

It said there had been numerous civilian deaths in the fighting around 13 villages and farming areas of northern Esteli and Leon provinces, where survivors of last September's civil war reportedly took refuge.

Residents said government aircraft had pounded the mountainous region daily with rockets and machine gun fire.

A high-ranking military source in Managua denied the charges of genocide and said only that the guerrillas had sustained losses.

Local radio stations, quoting an alleged guerrilla communique, said the National Guard had sustained heavy casualties.

Diplomats said a 23-year-old unidentified American businessman based in Managua was slightly injured Wednesday when government troops fired on his car near Somoza's well-guarded presidential complex as he drove through a barricade.

Nicaraguan guerrillas attack in capital

Fighting in other cities



President Somoza

Venus probe sending faulty data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI) — The radar mapping instrument aboard an American satellite put into orbit around Venus last month is radioing back faulty information, the space agency has said. A spokesman said Friday the Pioneer-Venus-1 instrument will be able to continue mapping the planet's cloud-shrouded surface, but scientists will not be able to measure altitudes of the planet's mountains and valleys.

5 movie houses firebombed in Italy

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP) — Five movie houses were firebombed early Saturday morning on the first anniversary of the killings of two rightist youths. Hand bills of the far right Italian Social Movement-National Right Party's "National Youth Front" claiming the attack were found by police in the shutter of one of the movie houses.

Hearst freedom decision due soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Justice Department plans to make its recommendation by late January or early February on whether newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst should be freed from prison. In a news conference Friday, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said he has been reviewing the Hearst file since late December, and that it would be "out of my lap within 30 days" when he makes a recommendation to President Carter.

Filipino farmers, police clash; 10 die

MANILA, Jan. 6 (UPI) — Angry tomato farmers armed with machetes killed ten persons — including three policemen — then fled into the hills near a southern Philippine village, reports said Saturday. A newspaper said a village leader, three police officers and six farmers died in the clashes Monday and Wednesday in Dailayan village of Bukidnon province 800 kms south of Manila.

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Sino-Soviet qualms

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW—Armored personnel carriers raced across the frozen Amur River, discharging Russian troops on the other side. The Russians dressed in hooded white winter coats and pants, stormed ashore, machineguns ready.

The scene was Khabarovsk, the biggest city in the Soviet Far East, and the place where Western travelers here get their closest look at the Sino-Soviet border. The disputed border with China begins near the opposite bank.

The military exercise was witnessed by some of those Western travelers. It underlined the continuing tension along the 4,500-mile-long border separating the two countries that more than ever dominate U.S. strategic thinking.

The Soviet-Chinese border has been called the most hostile and heavily armed in the world.

One end of it reaches nearly to the vast oil deposits of the Middle East. The other is a ferry ride from Japan.

The Soviet Union reportedly has between 800,000 and one million troops, armed with offensive nuclear weapons, stationed along the border. It also has six tank divisions there and a large contingent of combat aircraft.

According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 70 of the 136 main force divisions of Peking's People's Liberation Army are deployed in northern China, facing their vastly better equipped Soviet counterparts.

The two sides beam a constant stream of hostile propaganda at each other by short-wave radio and in some cases loudspeaker.

The heavily armed border stands as both a symbol of the nearly two-decade-old drift between the world's two major Communist powers and as a potentially dangerous flashpoint where what has been largely an ideological and diplomatic confrontation can erupt at any time into a military one.

The border situation is of increasing concern to the United States at a time when Washington is trying to complete an important Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviets after establishing diplomatic relations with China.

Open hostilities have broken out on the disputed border before—most recently last May 9 when Soviet troops crossed into Chinese territory in what Moscow later apologized for as a "mistaken" violation of the border.

The most serious clash came nearly 10 years ago, in March 1969, when, according to conflicting accounts, as many as 240 Russian troops and up to 800 Chinese died in two pitched battles over a small, disputed island in the Ussuri River near Khabarovsk called Damansky by the Soviets and Chen-pao by the Chinese.

At that time, according to several reports, the Kremlin teetered on the brink of launching a pre-emptive military strike against China to wipe out its

southern neighbor's budding nuclear capability. Moscow has denied such reports as "non-sensical" and "a lie from beginning to end."

Seven months after the Ussuri River clashes, the Soviet Union and China began negotiations over the disputed border. The talks have dragged on ever since, with no end in sight. The latest round, which opened just days before last May's incident, broke off last summer.

Contrary to popular assumptions, the inhabitants along the Soviet side of the Sino-Soviet border tend not to be descendants of the distinctly oriental tribes that originally populated the area in the 13th and 14th centuries. Particularly in the most sensitive border areas, they are predominantly Russian.

The Czars sent Russians to colonize Siberia and the Far East beginning in the 17th century, and their Soviet successors are doing much the same today as they try to find the manpower to develop the desolate, but mineral-rich land.

The Khabarovsk region, for example, is 85 per cent Russian. The city itself sits in a wide valley between two low mountain ranges and has a decidedly European flavor. "When you walk down the streets of Khabarovsk," commented one recent visitor, "you feel almost like you're in Moscow."

Soviet troops stationed along the Chinese border also tend to be Europeans—ostensibly because of the Kremlin's desire to give them a greater appreciation for the international flavor of their country.

The current Sino-Soviet border dates from the middle of the 19th century when Czarist Russia took advantage of the weakening Ching Dynasty to expand its control to the easternmost sections of what is today Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

China now refers to the lands it turned over at that time as its "lost territories." In all, some 580,000 square miles of land are involved.

Former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev used to sneer that the Chinese wanted a return to "the frontiers of the Old Testament." His successors take the same line.

"It is simply absurd to refer to acts from the history of ancient and medieval empire in order to prove one's right to any territory, because the past has nothing to do with the established boundaries of modern states," a Soviet commentator argued recently.

Still, when Moscow tried last February to patch up the Sino-Soviet rift, Peking replied that it would do so only if the Kremlin acknowledged the "unequality" of those Czarist treaties. Another precondition was that the Soviet Union pull its troops back from the disputed borders.

How serious the Chinese are about reclaiming the "lost territories" is debatable. A top Soviet party official told Western visitors recently that such a move is inevitable sooner or later. (LAT)



New threat to South Africa

By John Edlin

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa, already under the threat of U.N. economic sanctions and braced for an escalating guerrilla war, is confronted with the prospect of losing its traditional source of crude oil from strife-torn Iran.

Some 90 per cent of South Africa's imported fuel was shipped from Iran before the unrest. Now, South Africa is paying what one government official called "premium" prices for oil from undisclosed other sources—a trend that could become permanent in the face of threats by Iran's new leaders to halt all shipments to the white-ruled nation and Israel.

"If the new regime in Iran is pro-Communist the effect on our country will be more serious than if they were pro-West," Economy Minister J.N. Heunis said Thursday night.

Heunis, reacting to reported statements in the South African press by newly appointed Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar that the Tehran government may stop oil exports, predicted that South Africa's balance of trade could be "seriously harmed" by such a move.

Already, a sixth of South Africa's \$7,000 million import bill is spent on oil, vital for the country's booming mines, industries, farms and the armed forces fighting a 12-year war in neighboring Namibia.

To meet the threat of an Iranian embargo, South Africa has stepped up the search for offshore reserves drafted contingency plans for nationwide fuel rationing if needed and held talks with other oil pro-

ducers. South African government Commerce Secretary Tjaart Van Der Walt who heads a committee due to meet Monday next on the oil crisis, told the "Financial Mail" weekly magazine that South Africa was now buying an international spot market where "a lot of oil is lying around."

Meanwhile, a ration program devised in 1973—based on coupons limiting fuel to users—is being kept in cold storage until the committee reports on measures needed to reduce fuel consumption. The committee is to report to the government in two weeks.

Most energy experts favor voluntary cutbacks—speed restrictions, reduced gasoline station hours, fixed days when fuel cannot be sold—arguing that two-thirds of all oil burned in the country is by owners of cars and trucks.

Less than ten per cent of energy used by commerce and industry is oil, mainly for heating. Most use coal, and others can quickly convert from oil to coal, industry sources say.

A week before, the committee was to meet for the first time, newspapers here reported that a second exploring oil rig called the Sedco 708 was on its way from the North Sea to begin drilling off the west coast of South Africa.

The only other rig drilling for pockets of offshore oil has had no success. South Africa's only local oil supplies—less than ten per cent of its needs—is processed from coal at a state-owned plant. Plans are afoot to build further plants, and experts predict that with the

country's abundance of coal deposits South Africa could be producing a third of its estimated needs by 1984.

Ironically, Iran has a 17.5 per cent stake in the Naftref refinery that converts coal to oil. Strong ties have long existed between South Africa and Iran since the Shah spent part of World War II in exile here.

The threat to South Africa's traditional oil supplies came at a time when the white minority government here has been warned of a possible United Nations economic boycott.

The world body, pressing for independence in Namibia and demanding radical changes to segregationist laws at home, has threatened to apply sanctions as it did with Rhodesia 10 years before.

South Africa has now agreed to United Nations-supervised elections, but further demands from Communist and Third World states are expected.

Moreover there has been no sign of a lull in guerrilla offensives, where military sources predict an escalation in coming months. "Die Vaderland," a pro-government newspaper, warned in an editorial Friday that South Africa should be braced for further onslaughts.

South Africans are anxiously watching developments in Iran from where Premier Bakhtiar was reported as saying this week that an oil embargo might be ordered against South Africa's racial policies and its links with Israel, also dependent on Iranian oil.

But oil industry sources here assert that not only South Africa and white South Africans would suffer.—(AP)

Gas station politics

By Otto Doedling

TEHRAN—For millions of Iranians, their country's political crisis has become symbolized by the miles-long queues still forming outside the few gasoline stations that remain open here.

"I don't mind it," said Hamid Ferdowsi, a Tehran cabbie who had spent more than 20 hours waiting his turn at a gas pump Friday. "The people are happy to do this. They regard it as part of the struggle against the Shah."

"I'm not happy," protested a mechanic displaying an overnight growth of beard. "I want things to be like before so we can live comfortably." "That's all well and good," a retired civil servant called out. "But first I want my freedom and independence."

Of more than a dozen motorists interviewed in two of Tehran's longest queues, none openly criticized the Shah's religious opponents for calling the strikes that have caused the country's acute oil shortage.

Most blamed the shortages on the outgoing military government.

The opposition, apparently fearing a backlash, has been urging workers to begin producing enough oil to meet Iran's domestic needs. Before oil strikes began last October, Iran was the world's second largest petroleum exporter, producing six million barrels a day. The industry has been at a practical standstill for the last eight days.

Although partial production resumed Friday, new supplies had not yet reached this capital of four million inhabitants Friday evening. Only eight of its 108 gasoline stations remained open. It was estimated

that it would take a week for supplies to normalize. Streets normally jammed by up to one million cars a day have been largely free of traffic for days. The only jams were those at still functioning stations.

News of resumed production had not yet reached most of those in the gas and kerosene lines Friday afternoon. When told the news, one motorist shrugged as if to say, "I will believe it when I see it."

Small detachments of soldiers with helmets and fixed bayonets were on hand to guard the still-functioning gas and kerosene pumps. Although tempers occasionally flared in the long queues, most motorists waited their turns with resigned patience.

Black marketeers were demanding \$4.20 for a gallon of regular gasoline normally priced at 35 cents a gallon.

A woman admitted that she wished the shortages would soon end, but added, "I hope it is finished the way people want. We have lost so many killed and their deaths should not be in vain."

She referred to a reported 1,400 dissidents killed during nearly a year of anti-Shah protests. While she waited for a canister full of kerosene for heating at one station, her husband stood in line at another pump across town.

Waiting times vary with the speed of resupply of operating pumps. To avoid wasting fuel, motorists push their cars along each time the lines move.

One motorist returning to Tehran from the south reported his surprise at finding one gas station on a barren stretch between Shiraz and Is-

fahan that had fuel and no queues.

"Cars were going past it because they couldn't believe it," he remarked. At Isfahan, he saw lines of cars three miles long outside a central pump.

With most workers on strike and schools closed, queuing has become a major preoccupation throughout the country. Members of families take turns waiting in line.

Women and children dominate the kerosene lines, pulling miles of knotted string through the handles of their fuel cans to prevent others from sneaking into line.

An irate motorist in Tehran claimed that the military was reserving four of five pumps at a central gas station for fellow soldiers and friends. Others insisted that the military government—despite its vehement denials—was purposely holding back gasoline and kerosene to discourage the anti-Shah movement.

"If they think they are going to break our resistance this way, they are wasting their time," a mustachioed motorist shouted at an American newsmen. "I've already wasted three days on this line and I'd be willing to wait 10."

A harried-looking army lieutenant in charge of a detachment at a main downtown station said, "people like me have been on duty 15 straight days and have no time to wait on queues. It's only right that I get my gas without having to wait."

He contended that the shortages were caused by panic buying. "If people would buy normally," there would be no need for queues.

When a reporter noted that refineries had been inactive for days, he replied, "I know nothing about that."—(AP)

Peking keeps options open

By John Roderick

PEKING—Vice Premier Teng Hsiang-ping made it clear Friday that industrial modernization is an all-absorbing program and that China will not be diverted by military adventures either in Taiwan or Cambodia.

This was the impression which came out of the 74-year-old Chinese leader's first press conference with visiting American correspondents here.

Teng indicated that the Chinese, having put their minds to it, intend to explore every opportunity for talks with the Taiwanese, including Nationalist President Chiang Ching-kuo, leading to political reunification of the island with the mainland.

"So far as I am personally concerned, my hope is that this goal can be achieved this year," he said.

Teng repeated what he has said on other occasions: How the Taiwan issue is settled remains a Chinese internal affair, and normalization of relations with the United States was based on American understanding of this position.

But he is inclined to seek a peaceful solution, Teng said, while holding open the option of employing other means. With unusual delicacy—he is usually more blunt—he didn't say this meant the use of force. He explained that he had to have this arrow in the Chinese quiver, even if it wasn't used, or the prospects of a

peaceful settlement would be hampered. "We cannot tie our hands on this matter," he said.

Teng renewed his invitation to Senator Barry Goldwater, the most adamant opponent of normalization, to visit China, but said he would not talk with him on the Taiwan question, or any other, during his Washington visit which begins Jan. 29.

There was some surprise here over Teng's optimistic estimate of the speed with which he hopes Taiwan will "come back," as he phrased it, to the mainland. In referring to Chiang Ching-kuo, president of the Republic of China, Teng did not employ that title, nor did he use any expression of abuse, as in the past. He called him simply "Mr. Chiang."

The surprise at the 1979 timetable stemmed from the fact that Chiang, son of the late Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has shown no public desire to speak to the Communists, for whom he reserves more complimentary epithets. But analysts here observe that the Chinese have, over the years, shown a capacity for compromise unusual in Westerners. The Communists and Nationalists got together in the 1920s, the 1930s and the 1940s, so nothing can be ruled out.

What came through most predominantly from the hour-long meeting with the 27 visiting Americans was Teng's pre-

occupation with making China an industrially modern country by the start of the 21st century. He emphasized the importance of the recently concluded Sino-Japanese peace treaty and American normalization. He said they open opportunities in trade and exchanges which could be beneficial to all. And he went out of his way to say that no triple alliance, which Moscow fears, will come out of it.

The same concern for peaceful advance appears to have persuaded the Chinese they cannot afford the high cost of going to the assistance of Cambodia, which claims it has been invaded by Vietnam.

The Cambodians must have taken little comfort from Teng's far-from-robust defense of their case. What he seemed to be saying was that the situation was regrettable but that Cambodia will have to go it alone. This has been the tenor of heated commentaries in the Chinese press. They chided Vietnam for showing ingratitude to those who helped them in the Vietnam war but there was none of the tough fighting talk one expects to hear from one ally going to the defense of another.

Teng clearly wants to project the image to the American people, prior to his arrival in the United States, of a man of peace, reasonable to his old enemies the Nationalists and not inclined to be bellicose in Southeast Asia, an area he recently visited.—(AP)

saudi press review

Commenting on Crown Prince Fahd's statement on Iran "Al-Jazirah" which published an interview with the prince, said "Iran occupies a special place with regard to any political, economic or military strategy internationally and regionally."

"Seen in this light, the situation there or in other Gulf countries is of vital significance to the superpowers which aim at exercising control in the region in order to ensure their influence at the expense of the people of the area."

Reiterating Prince Fahd's statement, the paper said: "Only the Iranian people and the Shah and his government can restore stability and tranquility in the country. This in turn would bring peace and security to the region and the Middle East."

Also on Iran, "Okaz" said: "It seems that the United States is willing to deal with various parties in the country which is

about to undergo some fundamental changes which may give the United States a certain latitude in selecting alternatives."

"While we do not suggest that a change is necessary, the dimensions of the conflict and its ramifications may compel the present political authority to make a series of concessions amounting to a surrender of power. On the other hand, there are demands for a total liquidation of the legitimate authority which, if it happens—may reorient Iranian policy and create new affiliations. The Middle East states are aware of the crucial importance of the region in superpower calculations whether due to the American attitude favoring partial changes or the Soviet view urging a total change in Iran."

The paper said it agreed with those who believe that China's involvement in the Iranian melee may effect a limited balance and relative stability in

Iran now that the United States and the Soviet Union have failed to reach an accommodation governing their conflicting interests. "But this Chinese role may be fraught with danger for Iran and its neighbors in the Middle East."

"Al-Medina" discussed the human rights campaign as adopted by the Western powers. It said: There is no doubt that human rights have been sacrosanct in the West. But, alas, "the paper said, "Western concern for human rights does not exceed the territorial limits of those countries. The West may bring down a president who covers up for trespassing, but frankly, does not care for the physical elimination of thousands of people in the Third World. One can hardly say that the West equates the jungle dweller with the residents of Paris or New York when it comes to human rights," the paper said.



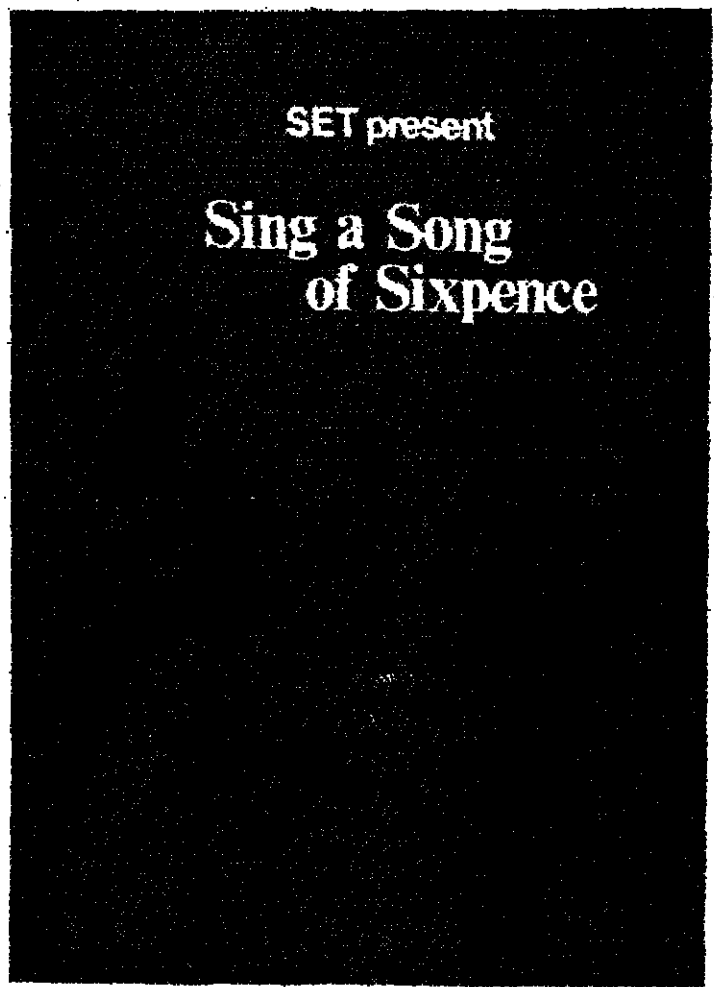
ON RISING PRICES: Make do with milk. Meat is last between the scales and the shopping bag and fish, besides one like a piece of milk.

A robust evening's entertainment

By F.W. Rawling
The Saudi Equity Theater is presenting this year its third Pantomime and it has selected "Sing a Song of Sixpence", one of some 800 scripts written by Norman Robbins.
The director is Sylvia Temple, who has been successful both in acting and directing in Jeddah over a number of years. Allen Duce designed the basic sets, all of which are very attractive and the execution was performed by a very large band of helpers. Indeed more than 100 keen people have been involved since October in getting the show on the road. Costumes show the practised hand and clever imagination of Heather Bond and her four wardrobe makers. Lively music is provided by Vivian Brown and a neat group.
At a preview on Friday all the ingredients of a robust evening's entertainment were assembled for the dress rehearsal. There is good music, dancing, comedy, dramatic suspense, a touch of horror, some charming children's performances and so on. The theater can seat 400 and it ought to be a sell out.

For the benefit of readers who are not familiar with Pantomime it ought to be explained that although it had its origins in the seventeenth century Italian Commedia del Arte, it has now evolved into a uniquely English form of popular entertainment for young people of all ages.

The plots, traditionally based upon nursery rhymes or fairy stories, are not so important as the stock comic and dramatic characters, of widows and ugly sisters always played by men and charming princes always played by shapely girls with good singing voices. There are always clowns and jesters, some kind of supernatural personages, wizards, witches



and good fairies, and more often than not a horse, a goose or a cow with the power of human speech. The chorus and dancers are provided by a company of soldiers, pirates, peasants, lords and ladies and so on, depending upon the sense of the fable.
The main purpose of Pantomime is to prove that true love always overcomes obstacles and that virtue invariably triumphs over evil, however hopeless the situation appears. This of course only happens in

by children on the streets of London through the centuries. Most of the rhymes were libelous and first appeared in satirical, political broadsheets. The children took them up without knowing the double meaning. "A Frog he would a Wooling go", for instance, is a satire on the extravagant love life of King Charles II and "Ring a Ring of Roses" is a song about the Great Plague ("Tishoo, Tishoo, We all fall down").
This ambivalence of Pantomime (a sophistication and double entendre of comic dialogue and at the same time a simplicity of essential moral values in spite of the complications of plot and counter plot, mistaken identity, and so on) continues to be a feature of the contemporary English theater of comedy, where important players are enthusiastic to appear for the short Pantomime season as a break from their other acting roles.

The thing which always appeals to children is that they are expected to take part by identifying the villain and shouting a warning to the hero, joining in a special action song, or responding noisily to a code word, pronounced, apparently out of context, by the comic widow. Children love Pantomime, the wonder and the terror of it, because they see every moral issue in a very clear light. Adults are very often surprised, having been dragged there by the children, that they enjoyed it even more than the little ones, if such a thing were possible at all. (The same is true of Punch and Judy, from the same, antique, Italian source).

So go, by all means, and take the children with you. Performances, at the Players Playhouse at 8 p.m. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 Jan. but at 7 p.m. on the Wednesday. Adults' tickets SR 15. Children SR 10.

French circus makes a comeback

By Paul Webster
PARIS — With a bound worthy of a gifted acrobat, the French circus has leapt from what seemed a near fatal depression a few months ago to become the entertainment of the future.
Direct intervention by President Giscard d'Estaing and a national attack of conscience has stirred hopes that the circus will be restored to its pre-war glory when Paris alone supported 15 permanent shows.
The turning point was the bankruptcy in June of the Jean Richard company which operated three circuses, Richard, Pinder and Medrano. But Jean Richard is no ordinary circus promoter.
He is France's most popular television actor and his

kindly, puffy face and grey side-whiskers have established him as the French TV's Maitre. He turns out an irregular series between theatrical appearances and an obsessive interest in the family business — circus.
It was only with the collapse of his Big Top that widespread recognition was given to the fact that he had been fighting a lonely battle to save a traditional industry desperately in need of help.
Among the first to react was Prince Rainier of Monaco who founded an annual circus festival in Monte Carlo four years ago partly to satisfy his own life-long enjoyment of circuses. His support was used by the French Circuses Association — the promoters' group — to gain the interest

of President Giscard.
The president cut through years of red tape by making circus affairs the sole responsibility of the Cultural Ministry, instead of a dozen administrations including agriculture and transport, all of whom claimed a share of the profits. While the Cultural Ministry draws up a series of concessions and subsidies, the circus itself is giving dramatic proof of a burst of health.
With Jean Richard's show on its feet again, it was able to take part in a vast, free show in the Metro where more than 100 acts entertained the commuter flow.
At the same time as circuses were installed in the still uncompleted Halls development and Paris Zoo, four big circuses held a festival in the

new suburb of Creteil.
Two more big tops are going up for the winter season on the Paris boundary to compete with the just-renovated Cirque d'Hiver, another show at the Exhibition Center and a season by the Bulgarian National Circus at the Nouvel Hippodrome.
Promoters are so confident of both new public interest and financial conditions that one of the best-known circus families Zavatta, is to start the provincial rounds with a new 2,200-seat Big Top that they believe will be making a profit in less than two years.
As proof of the public interest, they point to the re-releasing of Cecil B. de Mille's Greatest Show on Earth in Paris to satisfy the new vogue. — (OFNS).

Frei Otto concept The tent as a shelter for man



Roof for an antique carousel for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.
By Mary Jo McConahay
An exhibition of the work of Frei Otto and his team from 1955 to the present was on display at King Faisal University in Dammam. Otto is a builder who has taken the traditional concept of the tent as a shelter for man, elevated, expanded and in some cases simplified it into a phantasmagoric array of small to massive structures. The exhibit, a series of blown-up photos of works and models, all identified and explained, is a history of a man who believes in using ultramodern technology to achieve maximum lightness and extreme strength in his roofs and buildings.
In fact, Otto's designs cannot always be called buildings. Often they consist simply of huge square surfaces stretched and anchored at strategic points. The thin membranes become saddle-shaped roofs for temporary and permanent shelters, peaked or winged tents, that can resemble spider webs, whitecaps or the Alps. The son and grandson of sculptors, Otto uses models of soap film and wood when designing his models. Often he shows the mind of an inventor more than that of an architect, creating mechanical detail and inventing solutions for complex problems from his observations of plant and animal structures.
On display were photos and plans for pavilions, stadiums, thermal bath enclosures, university buildings, and even Hajj shade roofs to accommodate pilgrims. One ingenious retractable membrane roof was developed to be quickly unfurled over a medieval open-air theater site to protect audiences from sudden summer rains.
Also on display was Otto's model of the bold new sports complex which is being built at King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah (see Saudi Business, Dec. 7-13, 1978). This vast tent will stand 30 meters high and cover 9,000 square meters.

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Struggling with reforestation

By Dan Morgan

CAMP KENANGAN, Indonesia — Bouncing along a dirt road that winds through tropical rain forests, the Weyerhaeuser Company's pickup truck suddenly emerges into a large, cleared area dotted with tiny pine trees.

Indonesians wielding machetes wade through the underbrush, hacking at the weeds and vines that constantly threaten to return and choke off the young trees' growth.

Halfway around the world from its home base in Tacoma, Wash., Weyerhaeuser has been introducing Caribbean pine trees into the forest wilderness of Kalimantan, the former Borneo.

It is a controversial experiment that has cast the giant timber company as the environmental good guy in an emotional debate between conservationists and commercial interests. Virtually alone among the more than 400 foreign and domestic timber concessionaires in Kalimantan, Weyerhaeuser has been planting new trees, testing the soil and warning of the disastrous effects of uncontrolled timber operations.

Elementary as reforestation of timberlands may seem to conservationists, it is a novel idea that has yet to gain wide acceptance in Indonesia and the rest of the underdeveloped world, where the last great untapped wood reserves lie.

What happens here is, therefore, being closely watched by forestry experts, who warn that tropical rain forests in West Africa, Brazil's Amazon Basin and other parts of Southeast Asia are among the most threatened resources on the planet.

Economic and political pressures have been pushing in a direction that worries the environmentalists — toward accelerated cutting and massive exploitation of the 100 million acres (40 million hectares) of standing timber on Kalimantan.

Government-planners in Jakarta view timber exports as a crucial source of royalties and revenues to finance other projects. Most of the local businessmen and overseas Chinese financiers who have become partners in the foreign timber companies prefer to see profits distributed as dividends instead of being reinvested in reforestation programs, which will not yield income for years.

"Everything foresters talk about has been happening in Kalimantan in disastrous proportions," says Charles Lankester, senior forestry adviser for the United Nations Development Project. "It's a calamitous denuding of forests with a loss of soil fertilization and water. Companies like Weyerhaeuser are beginning to show the way in responsible forest management in large-scale operations."

The image of the ugly American multi-national is not a correct one. The real problem is fly-by-night operators who are heavily financed from outside and well equipped with bulldozers.

That an unprecedented timber boom is under way here is obvious. Flying over eastern Kalimantan, a traveler looks down on logging roads winding through the tropical canopy and rafts of logs floating down rivers on their way to waiting coastal freighters.

One mile downstream from the provincial capital of Samarinda, on the wide, pewter-colored Mahakam River, hundreds of logs of meranti, a mahogany-like wood, wait to be processed at the new plywood mill of Georgia Pacific, the American timber company.

The logging boom has lured many off-islanders to east Kalimantan. Newcomers from Sulawesi across the Makassar Strait have followed the new logging roads and burned down thousands of acres along them for their temporary farming operations.

Horror stories abound about what goes on farther up the Mahakam River, in the wilderness where native Dayak and Kutai fishing people lived for centuries in a delicate balance with the tropical wildlife — with thousands of species of birds, rare orchids, orangutans and tarsier monkeys.

According to forestry experts and conservationists who have penetrated deep into the interior, logging already has inflicted extensive damage — some of it perhaps permanent. The main culprits appear to be Japanese, Korean, overseas Chinese and Indonesian timber companies operating with short-term concessions.

John Blower of the World Wildlife Federation in Bogor, Indonesia, says that although the timber companies harvest only 10 or 12 marketable species occupying as little as 30 per cent of a typical acre, another 20 to 30 per cent of the stand may be damaged when these choice trees are removed.

Travelers report seeing river banks stripped for miles and trees cut smaller than the legal minimum of a 20-inches (51 cms) diameter. Lumber rafts reportedly have been hijacked as they float downstream, and Weyerhaeuser officials say moonlight operators have stolen thousands of trees off the company's concession.

This hectic commercial activity is an outgrowth of far off events, particularly the housing boom in Japan and the onset of timber shortages and stricter environmental controls over forestry in North America and Europe.

In the 1960s, the trends caused the international timber companies — the "multiples" — to start eyeing the 2.4 billion acres (960 million hectares) of Hardwood forest in the world's rainy tropical belt. In Asia this wood, suitable for construction lumber, furniture, panelling and ships, stood close to the growing Japanese market and the plywood plants and sawmills of South Korea and Taiwan.

The rising cost of imported oil, food and other commodities was an incentive to poor countries to invite foreign capital and technology to exploit their untapped timber reserves to pay for these imports. Although Indonesia, for example, has 3 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves, its food import bill runs close to \$1 billion.

This is about equal to its timber export revenues, which have shot to \$1 billion from only \$100 million in 1970. Tropical Hardwood also has become one of the fastest growing exports of other developing countries, providing about as much earnings as sugar, cotton and copper.

Until 1967, the Indonesian timber industry was under state control. There was little logging in Kalimantan. Most timber operations involved teak in Java. But in 1967, the new military government of President Suharto changed course and opened up the economy to foreign investment.

The structure of the timber industry that subsequently developed relied on foreign companies or local Chinese capital, but influential businessmen with ties to the government were brought in as "partners."

There was a scramble for control of Kalimantan's hardwoods — one of the largest reserves in Southeast Asia. Concessions were awarded amid widespread reports of political favoritism.

Weyerhaeuser officials acknowledge that Weyerhaeuser came somewhat late to reforestation — and when it did so, it was under the economic pressure of policy changes ordered by the Indonesian government.

Today, however, a visit to the company's plantation, reachable only by speedboat departing from the coastal port of Balikpapan, leaves no doubt that Weyerhaeuser has indeed poured money into reforestation, as well as into facilities and amenities for its 1,200 workers.

But for all the hopeful signs, Weyerhaeuser has run into a complicated series of political, commercial, biological and social problems that have made the future uncertain.

Company officials acknowledge that its partners and some parts of the government in Jakarta are lukewarm to the program, although officials of the ministry of forestry say they are enthusiastic.

Finance ministry officials are stressing the need to accelerate the cutting and export of logs. For instance, starting in 1976, Weyerhaeuser was asked to increase its annual cut to 1.4 million cubic meters.

"In dealing with our Indonesian friends we sometimes find ourselves in the odd situation of arguing on behalf of Indonesia's long-term national interests," said one timber company official.

In what could be read as an implied warning to Indonesia, the World Bank has noted that "the failure to adopt a controlled forestry policy is attributable to a lack of political will reflecting both a short-sighted view and a long-established attitude toward forests." (WP)

Neto's tough line against UNITA

By David Ottaway

LUANDA —

While President Agostinho Neto has made reconciliation the keystone of his present foreign policy, there is no sign he is ready to take a similar approach toward the main opposition group to his government inside Angola.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi and still extremely active in the far south, continues to be regarded as the main enemy of the Angolan people and little more than an extension of the South African military machine that must be dealt with by force rather than political compromise.

So far, however, neither the presence of 19,000 Cuban soldiers, massive Soviet military assistance nor repeated army sweeps through the remote UNITA-infested areas of southern Angola has succeeded in wiping out this tribally based opposition movement or in capturing Savimbi.

Controversy still persists in Washington and other Western capitals whether it was principally Savimbi's fault that thousands of Cuban troops came to Angola just after independence in November 1975. The dispatch of such a large Cuban military contingent to Africa became, and has remained, a major obstacle to improved relations between Cuba and the United States as well as to American diplomatic recognition of the Neto government.

Although Savimbi was aided by the Central Intelligence Agency during the civil war and struggle for power here at independence, Neto says he is now ready and desirous to establish ties with the United States.

But he has rejected both the American demand that the



Cuban troops be sent home or a political settlement with UNITA as preconditions for U.S. recognition.

Asked about the possibility of a national reconciliation between his government and UNITA, Neto was categorical in his answer to a group of American reporters accompanying Sen. George McGovern on his recent visit here: "UNITA is group which is directed by South Africa and provided with its munitions and uniforms by South Africa. It was UNITA that brought the South Africans here when they invaded Angola. They are traitors to our country. So we cannot have reconciliation."

The deep bitterness that persists between the Neto government and UNITA even until today, nearly two years after the formal end of the civil war, is thus understandable. Furthermore, UNITA remains one of the main causes of Angola's present-day economic difficulties.

Savimbi's forces continue to carry on a low level guerrilla war throughout the southern third of the country. They have succeeded in disrupting trade between the food producing south and the north: Prevented the Benguela Railroad stretching from Zaire to the coastal port of Lobito from resuming operations and creating a state of general insecurity throughout southern Angola.

In early December, UNITA agents set off a bomb in Kuambo, the main city in the southcentral highlands, killing 40 persons and injuring 120 others.

The much heralded reopening of the Benguela Railroad scheduled in mid-November as part of the reconciliation between Angola and neighboring Zaire has never taken place despite a formal ceremony, again because UNITA guerrillas blew up several bridges along the line.

The strategy of the Neto

government toward UNITA seems to be to fight on until Savimbi himself is captured in the expectation that this will provoke the collapse of the entire movement. This reportedly nearly happened three times during the past year.

In his speech marking the third anniversary of Angola's independence Nov. 11, Neto told of one narrow escape Savimbi had had. He said that South Africa had sent a military helicopter from Namibia the night of March 28 to rescue him as government forces were closing in on his hideout in southeastern Angola.

While attempts to capture or kill Savimbi continue, Neto is following a parallel foreign policy of cooperating with the Western powers and the United Nations in their joint plan for holding internationally supervised elections in Namibia this coming year.

— (WP)

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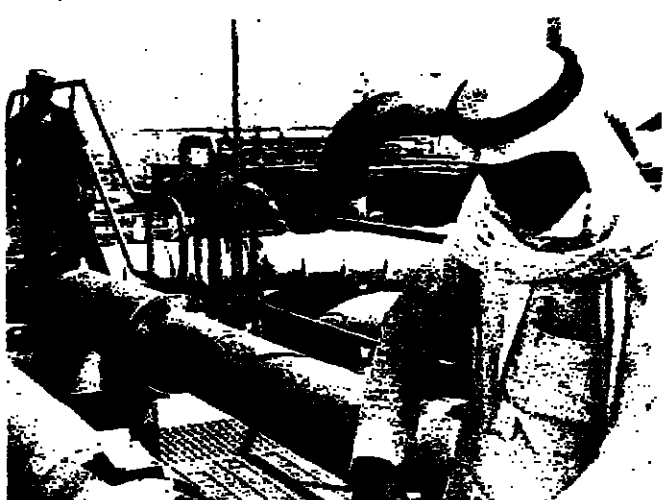
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PINE TREES: Roy Voss of the American timber company Weyerhaeuser which has been planting pine trees in a reforestation scheme in Indonesia. — (WP Photo)

Re-attaching limbs comes of age

By Kevin McKean

NEW YORK—Once no more than a surgeon's dream, the re-attachment of severed limbs is an operation coming of age in modern medicine—a fact reflected in the restoration last week of an 11-year-old girl's leg.

But doctors are expressing only guarded optimism in the case of Elizabeth McFadden, whose leg was re-attached in a six-hour operation after she fell in front of a train Sunday.

While surgeons have gained much experience in restoring fingers, hands and arms, restoration of a full leg is still rare, with perhaps fewer than two dozen operations ever attempted in the U.S.

Doctors who worked on the girl say it may be years before they know whether the operation was a success.

The first operation to re-attach a fully severed limb was performed in 1962 when Dr. Ronald Malt and surgeons at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston rejoined the right arm of a 12-year-old boy.

The patient, Everett Knowles, now works as a meat delivery man hauling 90-kilogram sides of beef, a spokesman at the hospital said.

Despite this success, the "replant" operation remained experimental in the United States until Malt and a dozen other prominent surgeons visited China in the early 1970s.

The Chinese had achieved success with many such operations, including re-attaching a leg. "We came back resolved to try harder," said Dr. Marold Kleiner, a surgeon from Louisville, Kentucky, who was one of those who made the trip.

Today, doctors estimate, perhaps 1,000 Americans a year undergo replant operations, with fingers, hands and legs, in that order, accounting for nearly all.

The operations are performed by teams of surgeons at more than a dozen medical centers and sometimes last up to 24 hours.

Eleven months ago in Boston, surgeons at Tufts-New England Medical Center spent

17 hours piecing together the shattered legs of Lee Stinson, now 11, whose legs and pelvis were crushed and mangled when he fell under a train. All the major blood vessels were severed, and he suffered multiple fractures of both legs.

The boy was hospitalized nearly five months, and a part of his left foot had to be amputated. He is now confined to a wheelchair much of the time, but can walk and climb stairs with braces and crutches.

In replant surgery, doctors first re-attach severed blood vessels to get blood to the injured part. Then they rejoin muscles, tendons and nerves, using hand-held instruments but sometimes working under a microscope to stitch together tubes as thin as a hair. — (AP)

Hurst 5-28

Australia skittles England for 152

SYDNEY, Australia Jan. 6 (AP) — Graham Yallop's young Australian team had a chance of squaring the Ashes series Saturday after the first day of the fourth Test against England at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

A sustained bowling performance backed up by some magnificent fielding saw England bundled out for a paltry first innings score of 152.

At stumps Australia was one for 56 in this first innings with Rick Darling on 35 and Kim Hughes on 15.

The Australian's went into the test trailing one-two in the series and all week have been working up to a fever pitch for this match.

Yallop dismissed the performance lightly, saying, "It's too early to say if we're in a winning position but I'd rather be in ours than theirs."

It was big Victorian paceman Alan Hurst who broke the heart of the English batting line-up.

He was called into the attack early when Rodney Hogg had trouble with a boot and immediately set about worrying the England batsmen.

He found the edge of opener Geoff Boycott's bat giving him a border at second slip a simple catch, to dismiss him for eight.

Two balls later Derek Randall attempted to hook a short delivery and Graeme Wood plucked the ball out of the air. England two for 18.

It was left to Somerset all-rounder Ian Botham to save some pride for his side.

Botham hammered over 50 runs including seven fours to start a mini England revival. But just as it seemed he was ready to take the bowling a part he attempted a hook shot off Rodney Hogg and snicker the ball to stand-in keeper Graham Yallop.

Yallop took the gloves when John MacLean left the field complaining of numbness in the hands.

MacLean has been taking drugs to get the swelling out of an eye injury he sustained at practice Thursday afternoon.

Hurst finished with a Test career best of five for 28 off 10.6 overs and was ably backed up by Jim Higgs' three for 42.9.

English captain Mike Brearley had no reason to smile Saturday night even though he appeared set to get himself out of the batting doldrums when he ground his way to 17 in 97 minutes.



OFF-THE-MARK: Skipper Mike Brearley plodded to 17 Saturday after a run of single figure scores and ducks in the series.

Wadkins goes 3 ahead in Monterey golf event

MONTEREY, California, Jan. 6 (AP) — Bobby Wadkins shot a 3-under-par 68 at the Laguna Seca course Friday and jumped into a 3-stroke lead after 54 holes of the \$100,000 Monterey Golf Tournament.

But the show-stopping round of the day was a 5-under-par 66 by Amy Alcott, one of four women's tour pros competing against the men in the unique, non-tour event. She broke the women's course record by seven strokes, but she was 14 strokes off the lead.

She hit 17 greens in regulation and recorded six birdies. Wadkins, winner of the European Open in his last tournament of 1978, will be shooting for another title in Sunday's final round scheduled for the Laguna Seca course. First-place is worth \$20,000.

Wadkins' 54-hole total was a 9-under-par 205 over the three Monterey Peninsula courses used in the tourney. Spyglass FHR, where several

second-round leaders stumbled Friday, is par 72.

Three strokes back of Wadkins at 208 was rookie pro Mike Brannan. The two-time California amateur champion who earned his PGA tournament card last fall fired a 68 at Rancho Canada Friday.

Bob Clampett and two-time PGA champion Dave Stockton were in a group tied at 209.

Bonn will boycott Games if Berliners are excluded

MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 6 (AP) — West Germany will boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics if the Soviet Union stamps a separate identity on West Berlin athletes, National Olympic Committee President Willi Daume has said.

"It would be unthinkable for sportsmen of the federal republic to take part in the Moscow Games in such a case of discrimination or if West Berliners aren't admitted," Daume warned in an interview published Saturday.

He was reacting to a statement earlier this week by Soviet Sports Minister Sergei Pavlov that West Berlin athletes would be identified separately from the West German team at the 1980 Games in keeping with Moscow's view that West Berlin is not a part of West Germany.

In an interview with Mainz's

"Allgemeine Zeitung" newspaper, Daume stressed that Pavlov himself is not responsible for making organizational decisions of this sort.

He said Pavlov's statement, made in an interview with the West German sports news agency SDD, was "at best a trial balloon" and "in reality not a topic" of discussion.

Pavlov's "statements should not be over-rated," Daume said.

But Daume added he plans to hold "clarifying discussions" with the Moscow games organizers and with Pavlov to resolve any conflicts on the issue of West Berlin athletes.

He said that according to International Olympic Committee rules, West Berlin athletes are regarded as full members of the West German team under jurisdiction of the West German Olympic Committee.

2 straight wins

New year, new fortunes for Pacers

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP) — So far, 1979 has been a very good year for Bobby Leonard. When 1978 ended, the Indiana Pacers had an 11-24 record, worst in the National Basketball Association. And Leonard, coach and general manager of the Pacers, was right down in the dumps with his team.

All the Pacers needed was a new calendar. Once they hung 1979 up on the wall, their problems disappeared.

First they traveled to Milwaukee and beat the Bucks, 108-102. Wednesday night, then they went home and clobbered the Philadelphia 76ers, 123-96, Friday night.

Two games, two wins — you can't have a better year than that.

"A game like this can give anybody hope," said Leonard after the victory over the Sixers. "I think tonight's game was a carry-over from our come-from-behind win over Milwaukee."

Blazers 98, Pistons 96

Bob Gross, who came off the injured reserve list Friday after missing 10 games, hit two free throws with four seconds remaining to give Portland its victory over Detroit, snapping a three-game losing streak and handing the Pistons their fifth defeat in a row.

Nuggets 95, Sonics 92

George McGinnis scored Denver's final seven points as the Nuggets outlasted Seattle, which had cut a 12-point deficit to two in the final minute.

Bulls 124, Bucks 119

Offie Johnson led a balanced Chicago attack with 22 points, including two baskets in the last 2:34. Artis Gilmore added 21 points and 20 rebounds for the Bulls.

Spurs 110, Nets 104

San Antonio beat New Jersey in the last of three games Nets coach Kevin Loughery was forced to sit out under suspension after bumping referee Don Murphy a week ago.



LEONARD: Happy again

Hawks 109, Rockets 106

Atlanta blew a 14-point fourth-quarter lead but recovered to win.

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Leicester defeats Norwich, snow in F.A. Cup

LONDON, Jan. 6 (R) — Second Division Leicester City scored a double triumph over the weather and its First Division rival Norwich City in the third round of the English Football Association Cup Saturday.

Icy weather bit so deeply into the day's program that only six matches kicked off in England — and one of these was abandoned at halftime — while the entire Scottish program was wiped out.

But the match at Leicester where the pitch had been protected by an inflated plastic sheet was never in danger and the home team took its chance splendidly, trouncing Norwich, 3-0, to move into the last 32 of the Cup.

Leicester led 2-0 at halftime through goals by Larry May and Keith Weller and then 16-year-old Martin Henderson clinched victory with a third after 76 minutes.

In the other two Cup matches that finished, Arsenal, last year's beaten finalists, drew 1-1 away to Sheffield Wednesday and Shrewsbury of the Third

Division beat Second Division Cambridge United, 3-1.

Meanwhile the Cup tie at Stoke was abandoned at halftime with the home team leading O'dham, 2-0.

Norwich goalkeeper Kevin Keelan, 38 Saturday had little to celebrate as he conceded a 15th-minute goal by May, at 19 another of Leicester's promising youngsters, and then let in Weller's goal after a brilliant run by the former England player.

Henderson scored his goal after Keelan had palmed out David Buchanan's shot.

Arsenal, riding high in the First Division, was surprisingly held by Sheffield Wednesday of the Third Division after Alan Sunderland put them ahead in the tenth minute.

Jeff Joinson supplied Wednesday's equalizer a minute after halftime.

Shrewsbury never looked back against Cambridge after winger Paul Maguire scored in the opening minute.

Two Third Division matches were the only games salvaged in the English League. Watford, the Division leader, beat Lincoln 2-0 with both goals being scored by Luther Blissett while in the other match Hull won, 2-1 at Walsall in a relegation tussle.

But if there was little action in the English League Saturday, there was some movement in the club rooms.

Malcolm Allison, one of the most flamboyant characters in British football, is to return from Third Division Plymouth Argyle to Manchester City, he

found managerial fame several years ago.

Allison said Saturday: "I've been very happy at Plymouth. But Manchester has a special pull for me." Allison, will be City manager Tony Book's assistant.

The star-studded Manchester club has gone 11 games without a win and will be looking to Allison to bring it some of the success he enjoyed there.

Earlier Friday, Middlesbrough striker David Mills became one of Britain's most expensive footballers when he signed for West Bromwich Albion for 500,000 pounds (\$1 million).

But Mills is not even certain of a place in the West Bromwich first team. Manager Ron Atkinson said "I've no idea how I'm going to make room for him."

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\$1 billion too much alleged

U.S. price suit charges oil firms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The United States government has accused nine major oil companies of overcharges of more than \$1 billion for natural gas liquids, a source of such products as propane, butane and heating oil.

In a suit filed jointly, the Energy and Justice Departments asked that the companies be ordered to refund the excess charges plus interest.

"Since many of the alleged violations have continued beyond the period covered by the (government) audit and are in some cases continuing today, the total of these alleged pricing violations will certainly exceed \$1 billion," the Energy Department said in a statement.

The government's action includes a lawsuit filed earlier against Exxon for some \$316 million. The new action, filed Friday against eight other oil refiners, alleges additional overcharges of at least \$624 million.

Defendants in the new case are Texaco, Phillips, Mobil, Amoco, Shell, Cities Service, Atlantic Richfield and Gulf.

Paul Bloom, Energy Department special counsel for enforcement, said there was no

accusation of criminal conduct or conspiracy on the part of the companies.

Several companies replied Friday that their pricing systems complied with "ambiguous pricing regulations" as they were generally understood, but that the department charges the interpretations and then applies the changed rules

retroactively.

The companies said they had been asking for further interpretation of the rules, and some said they had filed suit against the government asking for a judicial explanation of the pricing regulations.

The lawsuits accuse the companies of either charging cus-

tomers too much for products derived from natural gas liquids, or "banking" excessive costs on their ledgers to serve as the basis for boosting consumer costs later.

Bloom said it was not yet known exactly how much of the alleged overcharges were actually collected from the customers.

Wall Street booms regardless of prophets crying recession

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP) — The stock market has apparently not heard that 1979 is not going to be much of a year for the United States economy, if the boom of the year's first week is any indication.

After the relative stability of the last two months of 1978, stock prices took off in the first few days of 1979. Analysts attributed the burst of strength to reaction to those November and December dol-

lars. "One of the reasons you can say the market went up is because it did not go down," said Newton Zinder at E.F.

Hutton and Co.

"The market just refused to go lower, no matter what news we had thrown at it," said Eldon Grimm, an analyst at Birr, Wilson and Co. "After it wouldn't go down, the next direction was up."

The bad news—and there was plenty of it—included the forecasts for 1979, continuing inflation and spiraling interest rates.

But the week's news indicated that some of those problems may be diminishing—the Iranian situation showed signs of possibly beginning to stabilize, for instance, and the dollar showed strength.

So the market went up. The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 830.73, a 25.72-point rise on the week. The New York Stock Exchange's composite average of more than 1,500 common stocks gained 1.79 to 55.41. On the American Stock Exchange, the market value index rose 7.10 to 157.66.

The market's rise got a reinforcing vote of confidence in the form of robust volume, at least in comparison with the tepid trading levels that characterized the last few weeks of 1978. Volume for the week was 109.70 million shares on the NYSE, an average of 27.42 million shares a day.

Zinder said the losses in the last days of December, many of them the result of investors selling to beat an anticipated slump in the early part of 1979, may have been self-defeating.

"We sensed that some of the weakness late last week, particularly in the glamor sector, was an expectation that this year, as the past two, would start off on a sour note," he said. "There was no selling left to be done."

Grimm also noted that many institutional investors have been watching and waiting and may be starting to trickle back into the market. "There's a record amount of institutional money on the sidelines," he said. "And it's getting a little itchy."

U.S. car makers shave importers' market share

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP) — Foreign car sales slipped about 3.3 per cent in 1978 but imports still enjoyed their second best year in the United States, according to final figures reported by importers.

A weak December saw sales drop 10.3 per cent for the month while domestic manufacturers posted a 2.7 per cent increase, repeating a pattern that had characterized the year.

Company executives blamed the 1978 decline on repeated major price rises forced on them by the fall of the dollar and increased competition in the small-car market from Detroit.

Americans bought an estimated 1.99 million foreign cars during the year. That was second only to 1977, when imports sales reached 2.07 million cars.

That high of 1977 is unlikely to be repeated, foreign companies agree. Nissan USA, which imports Datsun, expects the imports' share to settle in eventually at 15 per cent to 16 per cent.

In Britain, foreign car manufacturers are planning further sales increases in what is expected to be a tougher Bri-



INCREASING: Outgoing OPEC Secretary-General Ali Jaidah announces the price increase agreed at the OPEC oil ministers meeting in Abu Dhabi in December. The organization and its policies please an American academic, but annoy a labor union with a taste for litigation.

Industrialized world benefited by OPEC, U.S. expert says...

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 6 (AP) — The stability of OPEC, and its "artificially high" oil prices, may be in the best interests of the industrialized world, a dean at Texas A and M University says.

But the future price of Middle East oil still "ranks as a major economic uncertainty," Prof. Earl Cook, dean of the College of Geosciences, told the 145th national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"It looks as if OPEC prices, both because of the decline in the dollar and because of internal needs of some of the organization's members, can go no way but up," Cook said at a session on oil and gas resources.

But the prices could go down because of a collapse of the body of a worldwide economic depression, he said. "Many of us hope the OPEC price will not collapse until world demand equals or exceeds OPEC prices and they are no longer artificial," he said.

"A great deal of money has been invested and many national policy decisions made on the assumption the cartel will be effective in maintaining an artificially high price until the time when increasing global scarcity of oil will sustain a high price without a producers' cartel," Cook added. If OPEC collapsed, Cook said, and the price of oil fell

from about \$14 a barrel to \$3 or \$5 a barrel, it would mean the efforts to extract oil from shale would cease, that offshore oil leases would be turned back to the government immediately, that U.S. oil production would decline, the Alaska pipeline would be shut down, all because there would be no economic incentive to continue these operations.

... but labor union demurs

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (UPI) — A million-member aerospace union has filed an antitrust suit against OPEC member states seeking an injunction to halt the scheduled increase in oil prices.

William Wimpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, said the suit accuses OPEC of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

It seeks an injunction to prohibit OPEC from gaining a 14.5 per cent price increase during 1979. The union was also seeking damages for four years of prior alleged price fixing.

Chinese, Soviets buy more U.S. grain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Agriculture Department has announced additional grain sales to China and the Soviet Union, and a package of new credit arrangements of \$470 million to enable Poland and South Korea to buy American commodities.

Officials said that the Soviet Union has bought an additional 530,000 tons of corn and 140,000 tons of wheat for delivery this year.

China bought 250,000 tons of corn for 1979 delivery, the announcement said.

The new sales were reported by unidentified private exporters. No value of the transactions or other details were disclosed.

Counting earlier purchases, the Soviet Union has now bought 875,000 tons of wheat and about 1.8 million tons of corn for delivery through Sept. 30, the end of the third year of an agreement calling for it to make regular purchases of American wheat and corn.

The agreement allows Russia to buy a minimum of six million tons of wheat and corn combined each year. It bought about 14.8 million tons in 1977-78.

No such agreement exists with China, but it has bought about 4.4 million tons of wheat and 2.9 million tons of corn since resuming American grain purchases in 1978 after a four-year absence in the American market.

China has also bought American cotton, soybeans and soybean oil for delivery through this year.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price \$K	Closing Date
* " " "	Temporary asphaltting of some roads in Baqaa	89-98/99	500	Feb. 10
* " " "	Fencing of rural graveyards in Baqaa rural complex	26-96/97	300	Feb. 11
* " " "	Fencing of graveyard in Damad under Sabyaa municipality	"	500	Feb. 12
* " " "	Fencing of Sathaniah graveyard in Medina	"	200	Feb. 13
* " " "	Fencing of graveyard in Makhoul village in Hail	"	100	Feb. 17
* " " "	Fencing of graveyard in Dahda, Nejran	"	300	Feb. 18
* Municipality of Asyah	Securing of a vehicle with rotating ladder for the electricity department	602/11/17	20	Feb. 10

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TIME: 0700 HRS.

1-Vessels Working the Ship Agent Type of cargo Arrival Date

Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
2	MUSEL	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
3	ILSAMUN	ILAC	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
4	IRKENARA	GENERAL	GENERAL	04.01.1979
5	MAHA RAMINI	N.A.	GENERAL	03.01.1979
6	LADY CAROLINE	KANOO	GENERAL	05.01.1979
7	GREEN ISLAND	UEP	RILE GEN CONT	05.01.1979
8	MALDIVE	UEP	RILE GEN	04.01.1979
9	INDUSTRI	UEP	LOADING UREA	02.01.1979
10	KERJATI	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
11	AL RAYYAN	KANOO	GENERAL	04.01.1979
12	SEA SPEED	UEP	RILE GEN	05.01.1979
13	AMERICA	UEP	LOADING UREA	02.01.1979
14	AMALI STAR	SOEASIA	ROZEN CHICKEN	05.01.1979
15	WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979
16	WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979
17	WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979
18	WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979
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27	WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979
28	WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979

Vessels Working at Anchorage

YING SHAN ORRI RILE MAIZE 01.01.1979

2-Recent Arrivals

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
GREEN ISLAND	UEP	RILE GEN CONT	05.01.1979
SAN PEDRO	UEP	RILE GEN CONT	05.01.1979
CATBARINA	UEP	RILE GEN CONT	05.01.1979
OLIVENDORI	UEP	RILE GEN CONT	05.01.1979
AL RAYYAN	KANOO	GENERAL	04.01.1979
PIA DABA	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
TURKIN	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
TEL AMON	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
SEA SPEED	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
AMERICA	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
AMALI STAR	SOEASIA	ROZEN CHICKEN	05.01.1979
REINCHENFEL	ALIREZA	ROZEN CHICKEN	05.01.1979
THREE WKS	KANOO	GENERAL	04.01.1979
ALPHA ENTERPRISE	UEP	GENERAL	04.01.1979
WORLD (RES)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	05.01.1979
LADY (UEP)	KANOO	GENERAL	04.01.1979
GEYERFELS	ALIREZA	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
PRESIDENT	UEP	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
HARRISON	UEP	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
MALDIVE	UEP	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
INDUSTRI	UEP	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979
MUSEL	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	05.01.1979

3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Expected Date
STAR BAY	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
MEGA LUMARI	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
LUCILLE	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
NIEA BURG	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
SINGAPORE (S)	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
PANCH (S)	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
REINCHENFEL	UEP	GENERAL	06.01.1979
SCHULIE	KANOO	GENERAL	06.01.1979
PINK (S)	KANOO	GENERAL	06.01.1979
GOLDENFEL	ALIREZA	GENERAL	06.01.1979

4-TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 84,415

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Saturday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.30	3.32	3.32
Pound Sterling	6.64	6.75	6.70
Deutsche Mark	1.78	181.00	179.50
Swiss F	2.05	204.00	202.00
French F	0.79	79.00	78.50
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.10	3.99
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.25	110.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	85.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.55	4.75
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—	12.15
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.35	11.30
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	86.25	86.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	86.25	86.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.62	8.62
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	41.25	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.75	72.80
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.00	86.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36.50	40.90
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	32.50	33.60
Gold kg	—	23,900	—
10 Tola bar	—	2,790	—
Silver kg bar	—	—	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.67	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.78	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.13	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.64	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.40	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London Money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.



PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

6TH JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING	BERTH	VESEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
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14	—	—	—	—	—
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27	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—	—
33	—	—	—	—	—
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37	—	—	—	—	—
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42	—	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—	—

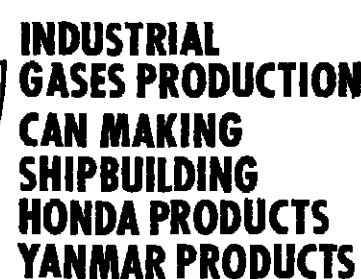
RO RO

JOLLY MARRONE	ABDULLAH	RO RO	5/1/1979
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2-Recent Arrivals

OCEAN FREEZER	O.C.E.	FROZ. CHICKENS; VEGETABLES	5/1/1979
MINI LEO	ROLACO	CONTAINERS	5/1/1979
INZHENIER	A.E.T.	TRACTORS/CASES SPARES	5/1/1979
YAMBURENKO			
DEMITRIOS (C)	O.C.E.	FROZ. CHICKENS	5/1/1979
RYBINSK	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	5/1/1979
TOLLYI MARRONE	ABDULLAH	RO RO	5/1/1979
MARE TRANQUILLI	SAROOM	BAGGED CEMENT	6/1/1979

arab news
International Finance
International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates



ABDULLAH HASHIM ESTS.
JEDDAH MECCA RIYADH DAMMAM
32065-32411 25603 28032-23592 24720-2473

LONDON STOCKS

AMSTERDAM

[illegible]

المطار الذهب والقصة

LONDON BUSINESS MARKETS

LONDON GOLD

January 5

3.00 p.m. fix \$225.50
Morning fix \$226.50

بورصة داي جوم الويلست

DOW JONES

11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES

January 5

30 Industrials	272.62	UP 1.48	or 0.18%
20 Transport	81.71	UP 0.39	or 0.18%
15 Utilities	101.23	UP 1.14	or 0.15%
65 Stocks	281.74	UP 0.40	or 0.17%

New York - (AP-D) - The Stock Market rose a heavy gain Thursday, its third straight day.

A broad number of large block trades indicated that institutions were active participants in the advance.

Most markets and almost every group extended farther following an encouraging statement on the nation's trade deficit.

About 12,000 issues advanced with more than 3,000 listed.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 1.48 points to 272.62, its highest since about 1967 for the high for the day. In the two previous periods for 1979 sessions, it advanced a total of 12.26 points.

Volume totaled 33,600,000 shares Thursday compared with 25,330,000 shares Wednesday.

DOW JONES

CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES

January 4

30 Industrials	273.13	UP 0.75	or 1.25%
20 Transport	82.13	UP 2.68	or 0.87%
15 Utilities	101.86	UP 0.71	or 0.14%
65 Stocks	281.26	UP 1.53	or 0.18%

				Opening Prices			
Italy	1681.00-1682.00			STG	2.0180-2.0190		
Holland	4,620.0-4,630.0			BFR CON	25.13-25.16		
Switzerland	3,322.0-3,330.0			CAJ	87.70-88.00		
W. Germany	3,720.0-3,740.0			BFR	4,231.0-4,234.0		
Sweden	8,742.5-8,753.5			LFR	83.50-83.54		
Norway	18,160.0-18,175.0			STF	1,992.5-1,997.0		
Denmark	18,337.0-18,347.0			DEL	1,640.0-1,640.0		
Austria	27.25-27.35			DMK	1,828.0-1,828.0		
Portugal	94.80-94.84			YEN	196.30-196.45		
Spain	141.65-141.72			US\$ SCL	13.55-13.50		
Japan	375.9-376.54			D&K	5,118.0-5,120.0		
				NKR	5,848.0-5,847.0		
				PORT	72.70-72.80		
				SKR	4,332.4-4,333.5		
				BFR PIN	29.48-29.53		
				SPAN	25.70-25.78		
				MEXICO	23.75-23.72		
DOLLAR CROSS RATES				Six, one month 10-5 disc, two months 25-28 disc, three months 27-28 disc, four months 88-93 disc, twelve months 215-205 disc. Can. one month 2-4 prem, two months 7-10 prem, three months 13-16 prem, six months 30-35 prem, nine months 79-80 prem			
Goldster	2,920.0						
Belgium Franc	28.070						
Deutschmark	1,8513						
French Franc	4,765.8						
Italian Lira	4,228.0						
Swiss Lira	833.70						
Japanese Yen	199.00						
Spanish Peseta	165.96						
	1.6596						
FOREX RATES				اسعار فوائد العملات الاوروبية			
	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Ashia Dollar	Japanese Yen
100%-10%	-1/16-1/16	3 1/2-3 1/2	9 1/4	9-12	-	-	-1 1/4-1 1/2
100%-10%	-1/16-1/16	2 1/2-2 1/2	11-14	12-14	10 1/16-10 1/16	10 1/16-10 1/16	-1 1/4-1 1/2
90%-9%	-1/16-1/16	2 1/2-2 1/2	8 1/4-8 1/4	13-14	11 1/16-11 1/16	11 1/16-11 1/16	10 1/16-10 1/16
80%-8%	par-4	3 1/2-3 1/2	9 1/4-9 1/4	14-15	11-12	11 1/16-11 1/16	10 1/16-10 1/16
70%-7%	par-4	3 1/2-3 1/2	9 1/4-9 1/4	14-15	12-12 1/2	11 1/16-11 1/16	10 1/16-10 1/16
60%-6%	9 1/16-9 1/16	3 1/2-3 1/2	10 1/4-10 1/4	15-16 1/2	12 1/16-12 1/16	11 1/16-11 1/16	10 1/16-10 1/16

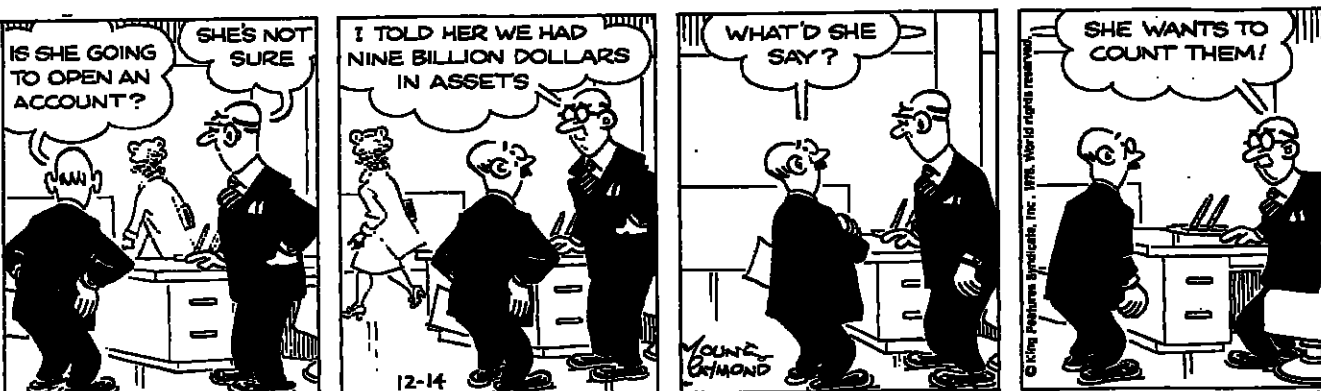
B.C.



SMALL SOCIETY



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



HAGAR



WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS DOWN

1 Distant 1 Lengthy

4 Ample 2 2nd villain

9 Dock 3 Forum

10 Fishing spear 4 Bordered

12 One, in Bonn 5 Began

13 Affair of the heart 7 Melancholy

14 Rumble 10 Outlined

15 Angles 11 Card combo

17 Twine around 12 Liquid

18 Little 13 Earp and

19 Elizabeth 14 Ness, e.g.

20 Guided 15 Of govern-

21 With Fr. 16 Macaw

22 Burn 17 Mako

23 Mako 18 Clumsy

24 Verity 19 Russian jet

25 Russian jet 20 St. John

26 St. John 21 pope's church

27 Outlined 22 Irish org.

28 Actor 23 George

29 George 24 Hamilton

30 Hamilton 25

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Yesterday's Answer

28 French

29 river

30 Church

31 Instrument

32 Nickname

33 of a princess

34 Macaw

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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X E

LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

K T V X A T V W W A W K T I P G T

K E E K C J N T A J P J K F N J G R C A S J

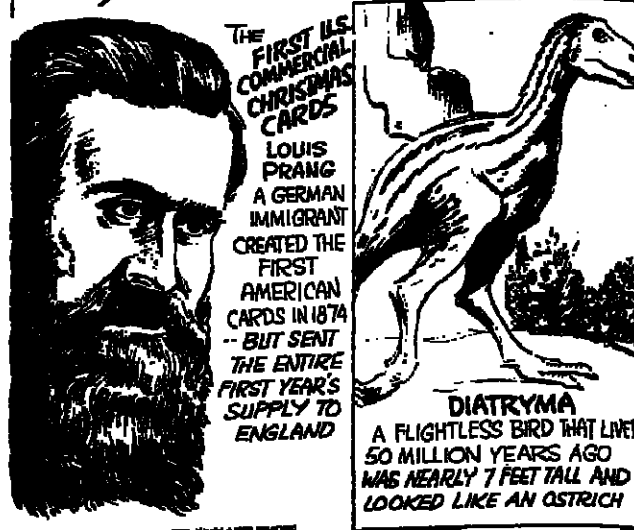
G T R S A T R P K N C W V I S -

G T T G B K T C K V

Yesterday's Cryptquote: WHEN YOU ARE LABORING FOR OTHERS LET IT BE WITH THE SAME ZEAL AS IF IT WERE FOR YOURSELF - CONFUCIUS

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Believe It or Not!



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STRANGEST LIFE JACKET EVER INVENTED

A SUITCASE LIFE JACKET INVENTED BY A GERMAN NAMED KREANKE IN THE 1890s.

HAD A REMOVABLE LID AND BASE AND A WATERTIGHT RUBBER SEAL WHICH WOULD KEEP THE USER AFLOAT FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

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Contract Bridge: B. Jay Becker

Sylvia Undertakes a Grand Slam

North dealer. North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

A 63

A 10 8 6 5

K J 8 5 3

WEST

K 4

K 9 7 2

K J 7 4

7 6 2

EAST

A J

J

A Q 10 8 5 3

Q 4 3

A Q 10 9 4

SOUTH

Q 10 9 8 7 5 2

Q 4 3

8 6 2

The bidding:

North East South West

1 0 3 0 3 0 3 NT

4 0 3 0 5 0 0

Dble Pass 6 0 0

Dble Pass 7 0 0

Opening lead - four of diamonds.

When Sylvia first started to play at the club it was next to impossible to keep her out of the bidding. To begin with, Sylvia's knowledge of proper bidding was very limited, and on top of that she suffered from an almost very common among inexperienced players. Whenever it was her turn to bid she felt obligated to do so.

This tendency to bid on questionable values was greatly ex-

acerbated if she happened to be dealt a long suit. Sylvia could hardly be stopped from bidding on and on when she held a six-card suit - high-card points meant very little to Sylvia - and on the rare occasions when she was dealt a seven-card suit, there was simply no way to silence her.

Consider this deal where Sylvia was South and got to seven spades doubled on the bidding above. Not many players would have bid seven with her hand, holding only 4 points, but Sylvia simply couldn't bear the thought of anyone else becoming declarer when she held a seven-card trump suit.

Miraculously, Sylvia made the grand slam! She ruffed the diamond lead in dummy, trumped a club, and led the queen of spades. When West followed low, Sylvia finessed. She then led a spade to dummy's ace, ruffed another club, and led the queen of hearts.

West ducked, and Sylvia finessed, trapping East's singleton jack. A heart continuation to dummy's eight, followed by a club ruff and still another heart lead to dummy's A-10-6 enabled Sylvia to score five heart tricks, obligated to do so.

This tendency to bid on questionable values was greatly ex-

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TEL: 56789

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3- TWO ADJACENT FURNISHED VILLAS .

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AREA .

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69212 AND 69123 MR. IBRAHIM FROM 6 PM TO 9 PM.

PASSPORT LOST
German Passport No.
2465294 issued at Konigs-
inter on April 1977 to Mr.
D. Baatz has been lost. Fin-
der please deliver it to German
Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Pakistani Passport No. AE-
352620 issued at Sakhar in
1975 to Mr. Allah Bukhar has
been lost. Finder please deliver
it to Pakistan Embassy —
Jeddah.

British Passport No. P561074A
in the name of B.V. Rogers
between 26th and 27th Decem-
ber. Finder please contact
telephone 51737.

Indian Passport No. K771683
used at Ernakulam on
2-1976 with Igama No.
955 to Mr. Padinnarekath
squath has been lost. Finder
please deliver it to Indian Em-
bassy — Jeddah.

Indian Passport No. K342438
issued at Madras on 23-6-1975
to Mr. Mohammed Akbar An-
sari, has been lost. Finder
please deliver it to Indian Em-
bassy — Jeddah.

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OPPORTUNITIES**

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Land suitable for residential
development, Row crop and tree
farming. Prices \$220 to \$1200
per acre. For more details
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Jeddah.

**The Board of Directors,
the Management and staff of
ALBANK ALSAUDI ALHOLLANDI**
much regret to announce the
sudden death on 3rd Safar
1399 (1st January 1979) of
the Manager of their Riyadh
office

Mr. William James Oilemans

**They wish to express to his
family their deepest sympathy.**

Albank Alsaudi Alhollandi

P.O. BOX: 6677, Jeddah

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checked on record of professional recruitment.

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of following requirements.

1. Item: precasting concrete pipe.
2. Specification: Concrete pipe and fittings shall conform to
the requirements of B.S.556 parts 2 for reinforced and
unreinforced precast cylindrical concrete pipes manufac-
tured from sulphate resisting cement. Pipes and fittings
used for storm water drainage shall be standard strength
of 2.380 Kg/cm.
3. Size: Dia 100 — 975 m/m.
4. Quantity: 41.295m.

Please contact Jeddah Public Housing Project
HYUNDAI CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD,
P.O. Box 6962, Jeddah.
Tel: 56449, 61384 Jeddah.
Telex: 40095 Kandara SJ, Jeddah.

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FOR RENT**

A two floor furnished villa North of Palestine Road in
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- Ground floor consisting 7 rooms
fully carpeted and fixed curtains.
- Upper floor consisting 7 rooms
fully furnished.
- Fully equipped kitchen.
- Telephone, electricity and water.

For use as residence and/or offices.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT :47589 or 52997

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SITUATIONS VACANT**

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Engineered Steel Builders, require **SECRETARIES**
For their Jeddah and Khobar District Offices
Applicants should be fluent in both English and Arabic with
a thorough knowledge of all secretarial skills, including good
accurate typing in both languages. Applicants should apply
in writing or telephone sending full details to:

Kirby
BUILDING SYSTEMS

MR. GEORGES HADDAD

AL MUTLAQ VILLAS

Tel: 47014 Al-Khobar

MR. YEHIA BARKAWI

P.O. Box 1349 Tel. 51618

JEDDAH

REQUIRED URGENTLY

1. Executive Secretary
With following qualifications:
— Good English language
— High shorthand/typing speeds
— Adequate previous experience
— Knowledge of Arabic an asset.
2. Typist (Eng. lang.)
Arabic an asset.

Applicants please call S. Edwards
Tel. 59870-55234 (Jeddah)

PASSPORT LOST
Somali Passport No. 73303/3
issued at Jeddah on 26-2-1978
with Igama No. 1/1469 to Mr.
Abdullah Dubad Hirad has
been lost. Finder please deliver
it to Somali Embassy —
Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Italian Passport No. 909666 is-
sued at Frosinone on 5-7-72 to
Mrs. Sanfilippo Luciana, has
been lost. Finder please deliver
it to Italian Embassy — Jeddah.
or call: 29851 — Dammam.

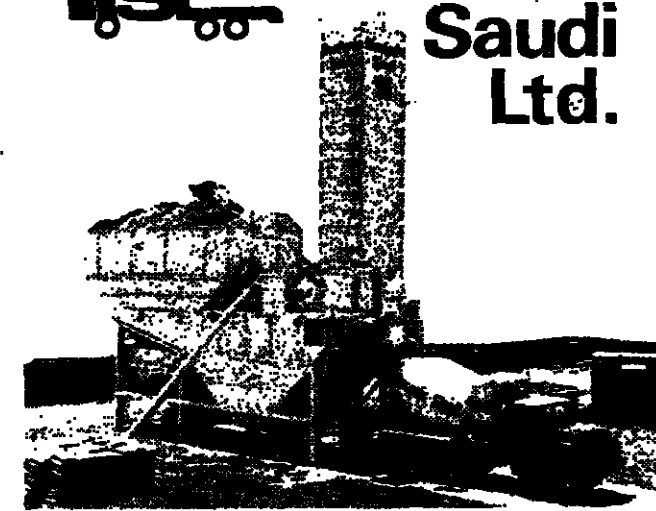
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Road opposite to ALTHAGHR
Schools.

The apartment contains:
2 bedrooms — 1 Hall
1 Large sitting room
1 Kitchen — 2 Toilets

If interested please contact:
Mr. Yousuf
Tele: 29131 Jeddah
between 6 to 8 p.m.

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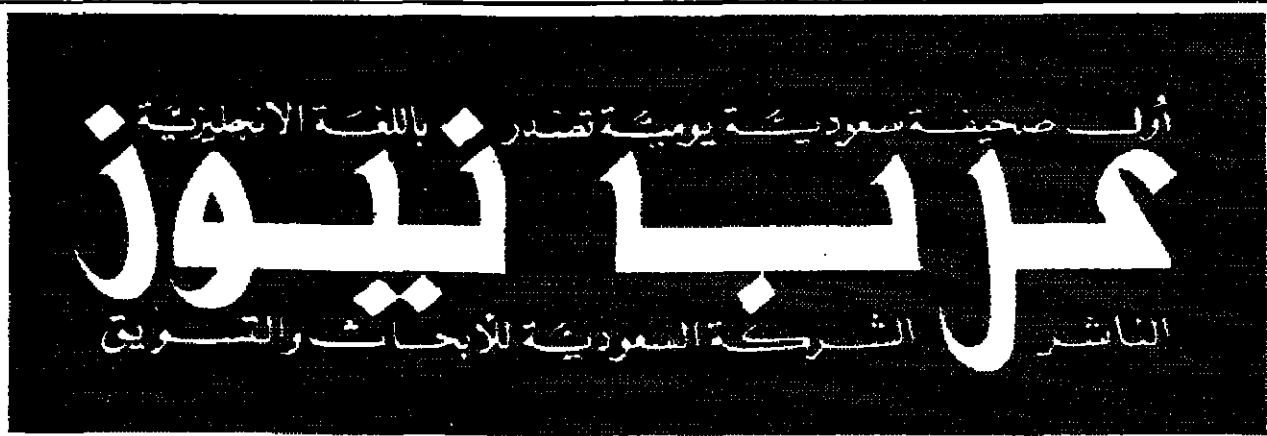
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Late News

Summit declaration

China move, detente can coexist

SAINT FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe, Jan. 6 (R) — The Western "Big Four" leaders Saturday gave strong assurances that they would not allow developing relations with China to damage their drive for detente with the Soviet Union.

Leaders of the western nations marked their final meeting Saturday with a wide-ranging discussion of world trouble spots and the crucial question of oil.

Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told President Jimmy Carter they hoped a new strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT) with the Soviet Union would be completed and ratified as soon as possible.

Both leaders promised to do everything they could to hasten the process. Callaghan said, "It would be a very sad day if the agreement were not ratified."

Their host, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing also expressed hopes for an early conclusion of the SALT agreement. But he said there were no differences among the four on world problems, although there were differences of emphasis. All four leaders hailed what



OFF TO THE SUMMIT: French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at Orly Airport before leaving for the Guadeloupe summit. Madame Giscard d'Estaing is to his left.

France awaits winter's wrath as ice entombs Eiffel Tower

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UPI) — Weathermen said Saturday more snow and freezing weather would hit France, a hitchhiker aboard a yacht was rescued from the stranded vessel and the death toll rose in one of Europe's worst weeks of winter weather.

At least 132 persons were reported to have died in weather-related accidents with heavy snows and freezing temperatures from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean since New Year's Eve.

There were heavy snowfalls Friday throughout most of France, where 25 deaths have been blamed on the weather and there were warnings of more of the same this weekend.

The government ordered in army helicopters, trucks and tanks to help rescue snow-bound babies, sick persons and pregnant women and pull thousands of trucks and cars from snowdrifts.

Industry Minister Andre Giraud appealed to the nation to cut electric consumption to avoid possible power cuts.

The Eiffel Tower remained

covered with ice and was banned to tourist traffic for the first time in 40 years.

In Britain, the general forecast was for continued cold. In Devon, where high tides and gale force winds battered seaside villages Thursday, trucks dumped tons of boulders to bolster sea defense.

Mimi Hutchings, 23, trying to get to Paris from snowbound Dartmouth, accepted a ride from a French couple aboard their 28-foot yacht to St. Malo, Halfway across the English Channel, the yacht was hit by gales and the Frenchman drowned. The two women were rescued after spending 24 hours adrift.

"When the man was washed

overboard I thought it was the end for all of us," Miss Hutchings said after being winched aboard a helicopter — clutching a violin.

A Spanish freighter sank in the English Channel and only one of the 16-man crew was saved. In the Channel Islands snow forced closure of the airport and schools.

Heavy snow isolated some 10,000 people in southeast Sweden. In Poland some passenger trains were canceled to give priority to trains carrying coal.

Belgium's traffic situation improved with many roads being cleared of snow. In East Germany there were power cuts with electricity generating plants still operating below capacity.

Food rots on docks; troops stand by

Britain groans in grip of winter strikes

LONDON, Jan. 6 (R) — Britain slowed down Saturday as strikes by truck and fuel delivery drivers left food rotting on docksides and closed many gas stations.

With the River Thames frozen

over at Richmond, on the edge of London, the country faced its worst winter of industrial discontent since the strikes which brought down the government of Conservative Prime Minister Edward

Heath five years ago. Housewives in some areas raided supermarket shelves in a wave of panic buying, despite statements by the officials and supermarket chains that there was plenty of food.

About 2,000 specially trained troops stood by to ensure deliveries of gas and heating oil for hospitals, the police, important industries and other vital users should the government call them in.

Several parliamentarians demanded the emergency recall of Parliament—not due to sit again until Jan. 15—and the Conservative opposition mounted a furious attack on Labor government policies.

The transport strike spread Saturday to embrace about 20,000 truck drivers. Goods piled up at the ports of Hull, Belfast, Liverpool and Tilbury. The Channel ports of Falmouth, Harwich and Ipswich were blocked.

Buses and taxis stopped running in Manchester, northern England, because gas delivery drivers in the area were on strike. In Northern Ireland, oil

deliveries virtually dried up. Hundreds of schools will stay closed through lack of heating.

In the London area, motorists started lining up at daybreak at the few gas stations which had not run dry.

About 2,000 drivers employed by Texaco, one of the big four companies distributing gas in Britain, are on strike and the other drivers are voting on whether to accept the employers' 15 per cent rise.

But drivers at some individual depots have walked out. Home Secretary Merlyn Rees denied Saturday that the government's anti-inflation policy, based on holding wage rises to five per cent this year, had collapsed.

But he hinted that the government may take other fiscal and monetary measures to hold inflation below 10 per cent a year if pay rises get out of hand.

The truck drivers are demanding a 65 sterling (\$130) basic wage for a 35-hour week to replace the present 53 sterling (\$106) for a 40-hour week.

Zaire aid involved

Mobutu in Brussels for talks

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (UPI) — President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived Saturday for a three-day visit and although the visit was officially labeled private he is expected to have talks with several members of the Belgian government. Officials said his visit is clearly linked with the international assistance plan a group of Western countries has adopted to promote Zaire's economic recovery.

In a reorganization of his government before his departure, Mobutu dropped from the

cabinet list Agriculture Minister Tepatondile Zambite, who will be tried for embezzlement of public funds.

It was a late official confirmation of a report carried by the local press and the official radio earlier this week that the minister had been arrested on charges of having embezzled substantial amounts earmarked for reviving the country's foundering agriculture.

Mobutu also made an end to the military administration of Shaba Province, appointing Gen. Singa Boyenge provincial commissioner. Shaba Province has been governed by military authorities since the rebel invasion from neighboring Angola in May last year.

The return to civilian administration meant the situation now was considered fully normal in the province, but the appointment of the military commander as civilian head of the region indicated Mobutu wanted a strong and watchful regime to continue there, officials said.

Zaire obtains most of its foreign currency earnings from exports of Shaba's mineral wealth, mainly copper and cobalt.

The "Zaire Club" a group of 11 nations such as the United States, Britain, France, Japan, West Germany and Belgium has met twice with Zaireans in Brussels last Friday to discuss the Mobutu Plan for international aid to the bankrupt country.

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Common Market also were involved in the plan.

The assistance plan has split

into three parts — emergency aid after the Shaba war, an operation to stabilize Zaire's financial situation, and long-term aid to relieve the economy.

The World Bank set stringent conditions for its assistance. Mobutu had to liberalize his regime and achieve a reconciliation with Angola.

The IMF has sent a representative, Eric Blumenthal of West Germany, with a team to Zaire to put order into the central bank and work toward monetary and financial stabilization. Blumenthal has issued a list of 50 firms to which no further credit will be granted as long as they do not repatriate the funds they hold abroad. Thirteen of the firms have already complied, financial sources said.

FBI fears Chinese spy influx

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI) — FBI Director William Webster says the opening of full U.S.-Peking relations will bring hordes of Communist Chinese spies into America under student and diplomatic cover.

He said he has already begun beefing up counterintelligence forces to handle the anticipated espionage problem, which may focus on attempts to ferret out technological secrets.

Webster said the recognition of China will "unquestionably present new challenges to the FBI which has the responsibility for foreign counterintelligence in this country."

He noted officials expect about 2,000 envoys of various kinds to the United States, seeking "parity" with the Soviet contingent — and several hundred exchange students as well.

Referring to the exchange students that have already begun arriving Webster said "they are not coming over here as espionage agents, they are coming over as intelligence gatherers." It is common knowledge that Communist nations routinely assign students, trade envoys and the like to supplement the work of professional spies by gathering technological military or political information related to their field.

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From page one

Bakhtiar

for copies and then started handing them out free of charge.

Rumors spread of major demonstrations in the capital Sunday on a planned day of mourning called by the opposition national Front Party — and hastily supported by the new government Saturday — for some 300 persons killed in clashes with troops last week.

Bakhtiar, speaking to reporters after presenting his cabinet,

said he hoped he could "settle the disputes and misunderstanding between the king and the nation."

Contrary to earlier expectations, he was not expected to present his government to parliament Sunday. But at his first cabinet session Saturday he asked ministers to prepare their programs in time for Tuesday's session of the Majlis (lower house).

The newspapers Saturday

said thousands had been killed and injured in the past two months alone. "Evelat" reported an incident in Tehran's Lavizan barracks last month in which it said 72 soldiers were killed in the officers' mess by dissident troops.

The Shah meanwhile appointed a new martial law governor for Tehran, Gen. Mehdi Rahimi, to replace army commander General Gholamali Oveisi, who resigned and went abroad last week after failing to persuade the Shah to crack down harder on street protests against him.

Gen. Rahimi immediately ordered a two-hour curfew in the overnight curfew in force here since martial law was imposed last September. It will now start at 11 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.

In Paris, meanwhile, Khomeini Saturday denounced the new government as "usurping and illegal," and urged his fol-

lowers to fight for its downfall. "Continue your struggle," he urged Iranians in a communique from the suburban Paris villa where he is exiled, "Do not hesitate for an instant, or the blood spilled until now for Islam and liberty will be lost."

The statement was much tougher than a Khomeini communique a few hours earlier which stopped short of demanding Bakhtiar's overthrow. In the earlier statement the religious leader said it was for the people to decide the fate of the new regime.

But in his second communique he charged: "the monarchic regime is illegal, the chambers non-representative and the government usurping and illegal."

In Beirut, Khomeini was Saturday quoted as declaring that an Islamic republic will be established in Iran and that the "Shah must leave."

"The oil strike will be main-

tained until the Shah leaves," he told the English-language weekly magazine "Monday Morning" in an interview conducted in Paris.

Khomeini, according to the interview, was full of bitterness against the United States, the Soviet Union, Iraq, Egypt and Israel.

He was quoted as saying that U.S. President Jimmy Carter is

Sadat

"has negotiations and this will be part of a letter to be sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance by Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil."

Diplomatic sources said the ambassador's exchange and security review disagreements are "possible fields of compromise" by Egypt in resumed negotiations.

Kingdom

selves, it is in the interest of the enemy," the crown prince added.

Prince Fahd expressed the hope the Iranians would be able to resolve the situation themselves as an internal matter and put an end to the continuing turmoil.

"one of the enemies of Iran." He also said the Soviet Union has "misrepresented the sacred Islamic movement of Iran."

Yemeni

In another development South Yemeni Prime Minister Ali Nasser Muhammad left Saturday for Aden Ababa for a friendly visit to Ethiopia.

The South Yemeni premier told reporters before his departure that the South Yemen and Ethiopian revolutions shared common characteristics. He said it was necessary to improve relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in a way which would enable them to stand fast "against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots."

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